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PEACE EFFORTS FAIL, TOTAL WAR IMMINENT

MR. SUMNER WELLES
U. S. Under-Secretary of State
AMBASSADOR FOR PEACE

NO TRUCE TO BE SEEN IN WAR TO THE DEATH OF OPPOSING SYSTEMS

THE EVENTS of the past two weeks do not indicate that there will be a sudden peace, terminating the European conflict.

Granted that Mr. Sumner Welles exercised his best efforts to persuade the Europeans to lay down their arms, it is evident that the Under-Secretary of State has failed in his mission.

This is most tragic; for it means that Great Britain and France, on the one side, and Germany and her Allies on the other, will engage in a death struggle the like of which the world has never conceived.

The seizure of Czechoslovakia, the capture of Poland, the crushing of Finland may be considered as scarcely more than preliminaries of a military nature. The bombing of Scapa Flow and the reprisals on the Sylt air base can be regarded as merely exploratory expeditions.

The real war is yet to come.

This is a war in which two mighty economic systems are clashing. It is capitalism against anti-capitalism. Each is seeking world domination. The two of them cannot exist side by side.

And it will be a *total* war. By the word "total" is meant that it will be fought with every possible resource. Soldiers will fight in the trenches, airplanes in the skies, ships on the ocean, diplomats in neutral capitals, journalists in the press, broadcasters on the radio, farmers in the fields, civilians in the factories. No group of persons will be exempted from participating in this total war. All will be regimented, even at the cost of sacrificing democracy, personal wealth, constitutional and international law.

As yet, the so-called neutral nations have not accepted the idea of a total war. There are some—such as Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Japan and the United States—who entertain the idea of remaining outside its ambit. How long can such an entertainment endure? When international trade is definitely halted, when mails are seized, when national currency and credit are disparaged there will come a breaking point and the so-called neutrals will find their position untenable. They will find that it is more dangerous to stand on the sidelines than it is to engage, at least indirectly, in an effort to protect their rights.

In this total war, what of America? It is better for our nation to hold itself aloof, if possible! However, this task will be superhuman unless we are prepared to regard ourselves as quarantined financially and commercially for the next three or four years.

Pope Pius XII and President Roosevelt have not succeeded in persuading the European participants to arbitrate their difficulties. The participants themselves have insisted, on the one hand, that British imperialism will be destroyed and, on the other, that Hitler Naziism will be liquidated.

(Continued on Page 7)

—*Harris & Ewing*

FROM THE TOWER
By Father Coughlin

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WHO NOW RECEIVES THE ANNUAL WAGE?

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SOME LESSONS FROM THE ENGLISH GUILDS
By Louis B. Ward

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DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

Costs $50,000 to Kill a Soldier in 1940

GIVE a sharecropper $2 a day from the time of his birth until he is 70 years old and the bill will be $51,100. Draft the same man in the current European war and, if he is killed, the money cost will be approximately the same—about $50,000.

This is the startling estimate for killing one soldier in modern times as given by Mr. Lowell Limpus in a new book entitled, *"Twentieth Century Warfare"* (E. P. Dutton & Co.):

The first part of Mr. Limpus' book is devoted to the technical aspects of war and is of more interest to military minded people. But the last chapter, called *"What Does the Future Hold"* is the strongest argument for peace yet presented in this or any other country.

The cost of the war dead "then" and "now" has been calculated by the author with the following incredible, but factual, results:

When Rome was in its heyday, Julius Caesar killed men like flies for only 75c a head. This estimate takes into account food costs, transports, weapons and other miscellaneous expenditures of the Roman Legions.

By the time Napoleon rode victorious over Europe, the cost of a dead soldier had risen to $3,000. The Napoleonic wars set Europe back $6,-250,000,000 and the total number of men killed was 2,100,000.

The American Civil War cost $3-billion with 593,113 dead Yanks and Rebels. Thus, in 1861-65, a slain soldier represented an expenditure of more than $5,000.

In the World War, due to more efficient weapons of slaughter and machinery of death, a man was killed in No-Man's land for $21,000. Total cost of that war has been estimated at $180-billion. The number of dead reached the astronomical figure of 8,358,315.

After the first six months of the current conflict, it is easy to ascertain that an expenditure of $50,000 for every soldier killed is an understatement. Armies today are the largest ever seen; weapons of war the most expensive; and the price of raw materials the highest in history.

An inkling of what the present war costs can be had when it is known that Great Britain alone is spending almost $30-million a day in the conflict, although real war hasn't really begun. No one dares estimate what it will cost to kill individual soldiers when millions of men are finally sent crashing against the Siegfried or Maginot line, and when millions of dollars of ammunition and shells are shot out every minute to mow down the opposing armies.

The price then may easily rise to $100,000 per each dead fighter—a flat $100,000 rate to kill Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen and, perhaps, Americans.

What a travesty it is that nations which keep millions of their citizens in slums and in a perpetual state of semi-starvation are willing to spend 50 to 100 thousand dollars per man to kill their soldiers on battlefields, when 5 to 10 thousand dollars would give each of their poor citizens a decent home and the opportunity to secure a just, annual living wage.

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Vatican Sees a Long War

THE FAILURE of last week's peace talks, and the consequent imminence of general war, has brought a more vigorous tone from the advocates of "belligerent neutrality."

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, voiced the sentiments of a great body of Americans when he demanded a truce for thirty days to debate a practical peace program.

Said Chairman Pittman:

"Now is the time for neutral countries to hammer constantly for the thought of peace . . . It is inconceivable that the warring powers should refuse an armistice to permit calm discussion of the alleged causes of war and the objectives of such war. **To refuse such an understanding is to carelessly and selfishly pronounce the doom of civilization."**

Despite the best aspirations, and all the conferences for peace, the atmosphere of the Easter week-end was decidedly pessimistic.

As this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE goes to press, His Holiness Pope Pius XII was reported by the United Press through Vatican informants to have "sent a letter to Apostolic Nuncios and delegations informing them that the Vatican has taken a pessimistic view regarding possibilities of peace and believes that the war will be a long one."

Reapportionment

REAPPORTIONMENT of the House of Representatives after each decennial census is required by a bill before Congress. Because of the Norris "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution, which changed the meeting dates of Congress, the legislation requires correction to make it operative.

The measure as reported by the House Census Committee alters the law so that the reapportionment may be made during the first session of the next Congress. If not passed, reapportionment, it is pointed out, would automatically be deferred until after the 1950 census.

As was to be expected, opposition came from those legislators who have reason to fear that the 1940 census might deprive their states of one or more representatives in Congress. On the other hand, such states as California to which thousands have migrated from the dust bowl area, will probably gain in proportional representation.

Legislation correcting the apportionment law was introduced by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and passed the Senate last year. The House measure is in the form of an amendment to the Vandenberg bill and will require the assent of the Senate to its changes. One such provision, would exclude aliens from the census count for the purposes of reapportioning proportional representation.

Ethics in Business

"THE BELIEF, which originated seventy-five years ago, that good democratic citizens are formed by the inculcation merely of good educational principles and moral training has been proven inadequate by the experience of the last sixty years."

So declares the Very Rev. William J. Murphy, S.J., president of Boston College, who addressed a recent communion breakfast of the school of business administration.

"Knowledge and virtue are not the same thing," said Father Murphy. "Unless moral principles are weighted down by things outside and above man, they have little value.

"The majority of people cannot survive without the aid of religion. We must build our lives around Christ. We cannot talk of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man while at the same time putting Christ aside."

Mr. James J Byrnes, president of the New England division of the Atlantic and Pacific stores, a member of the Boston school's advisory council, told the same audience:

"Ethics are taught only with religion It seems that we think too much of the means we live by and too little of the end we live for."

Making Boys Over

A MICHIGAN boy arrested by police after a wild chase in a stolen automobile, confessed that he borrowed cars and lured police into thrilling chases, from which he frequently escaped under gunfire by taking chances at speeds that police drivers feared to attempt. Asked why he did it, the boy said that he "hated cops"! He explained that he had gained this hatred while confined for an earlier boyhood offense at a boys' vocational school.

Msgr. Edward J. Flanagan, founder of the world famous Father Flanagan's Boys Town, in Nebraska, addressing a meeting recently, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce at Flint, Michigan, told an audience of 5,000 of changes which could be made to better Michigan's treatment of its boy offenders.

Father Flanagan praised the official head of the state's school, but said that existing laws "would have to be violated" if officials at the school were to improve conditions.

Here are the suggestions that Father Flanagan, with his years of experience with boys, recommended:

Take away all guards and fences.

Replace the guards with boy counselors.

Let the boys govern themselves.

Teach them to pray, teach them a trade, and give each a certain amount of military training — but without uniforms or regimentation.

Truth Is Intolerant

"THERE is nothing so intolerant as Catholic Truth; not even the multiplication table with whose unbending austerity the beginner becomes painfully acquainted," observes the Buffalo *Union and Echo.*

"The great doctrines of faith have as a guarantor God Who is Truth itself. To strike this system of stone-hard truths with blows of error only yields white-hot sparks of opposition. Nothing is half so unyielding as these rocky deposits lashed by the angry and infuriated waters of untruth."

The Buffalo editorial continues:

"Yet the Christ Who came to build His Church on this Rock is the gentle Christ. He is the Prince of Peace Who threatened that those who lived by the sword would die by the sword. In the first discourse with which He inaugurated His public life He bids us, again and again, 'Love your enemies: do good to them that hate you: and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you.'

"His truth is intolerant, irreconcilably and rigidly intolerant. But He bade His followers to love the wrongdoer while they hated the wrong. There is nothing quite so perplexing as the resolving of this striking antinomy of Christianity. Its daily application is truly difficult.

"We are presently living in a world whose dominant philosophy is not only un-Christian but, in many of its facets, anti-Christian. The industrial and social order in which we are asked to take our place as Christians is its full and complete expression. Never before, perhaps, has the follower of Christ been so tyrannically ruled and ordered by a God-forgetting and despising *Weltanschauung.*

"But there are unmistakable signs of an emergent Christian viewpoint that brings with it the problem of toleration whose practical, everyday resolving is fast becoming one of our major tasks. A conflict between Truth and Error on Main Street, in the shop and office, in the mart and on the forum is inevitable. Shortly we will be called upon to meet error in industry, business, labor unions, in finance, politics and international trade. Increasingly, as the emergence of the Christian way in the world of work and business progresses, there will arise not only the clash of ideas but of human, living persons professing those ideas. A dominant selfish industrialism will not be dislodged without a struggle. The fiery zeal of business that has been made into a religion will yield grudgingly. The tyrannical rulers of gold and the greedy manipulators of its credit cannot be unseated with words.

"For the coming struggle we need a Christian Front in which a united laity and clergy are directed by a Hierarchy that represents Christ Who demands that we overcome the world and its dominant errors."

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FROM THE TOWER

By FATHER COUGHLIN

I

Soon Mr. Sumner Welles will report to Mr. Roosevelt, conveying to the President many hitherto hidden ideas relative to the European situation. The President is to be congratulated on having commissioned Mr. Welles to make his tour; and Mr. Welles is to be congratulated on the dignified manner in which he conducted himself. By no stretch of the imagination is it fair to assail our Chief Executive, in this instance, for involving the United States in foreign affairs. It is more logical to conclude that, as a result of Mr. Welles' visit abroad, the Chief Executive will discover that foreigners regard us as meddlers—a thought expressed both by London and Parisian journalists.

Moreover, it is becoming patent that the European conflict is predominantly of an economic nature. Great Britain and France still maintain diplomatic relations with Moscow despite the latter's rape of Finland and subjugation of half of Poland. If ideologies mattered, both the governments of Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier long since would have protested as vehemently against Stalinism as they have done against Hitlerism. Definitely, Mr. Welles is convinced of this fact.

When discussing the advisability of withdrawing our ambassador from Moscow, Mr. Hull, the Secretary of State, advised against such a procedure on the grounds that we would be drying up a chief source of our foreign information. Possibly, as a result of the Welles tour, ambassadorial relationship may be reestablished with Berlin, and a more realistic form of neutrality will be inaugurated in Washington towards all the belligerents, the imperial Allies not excluded.

As a matter of fact, Great Britain and France are alienating the sympathy of many Americans who hitherto practiced a preferential neutrality towards London and Paris. The Allied betrayal of Finland, following that of Poland and Czechoslovakia; the interference with our mail; and the reluctance on the part of Great Britain and France to purchase the Southland's cotton and tobacco, were causes which subtracted a considerable amount of American sympathy for the Allies. Relative to cotton and tobacco, the traditional tendency on the part of our Southland favored Great Britain. That tendency is waning, since the Southern farmers and cotton exporters began to appreciate that London favors Turkey more than it does Dixieland.

In the industrial centers of the United States there is also a falling off of sympathy for Great Britain and France. This is due to the disappointment experienced by industrialists who, four months ago, were speculating on the profits they were about to make as a result of the Allied purchases of planes and munitions. As a matter of fact, delivery of American-built planes to the Allies has fallen far short of the fantastic figures published here and abroad. The number of planes actually purchased and delivered to the imperial Allies from June 1, 1939 to March 1, 1940, has been approximately 1,700 despite our capacity for producing almost 1,500 a month.

When the Chief Executive arranges together these and other pieces of information, it is likely that he will abandon any contemplated program of world policemanship for Uncle Sam.

II

In the February 23rd issue of *The London Catholic Herald* there appears a tragic news article. It is entitled: *"If You Are Twenty-Seven You Can Volunteer for Finland."* The staff reporter writes as follows: "If you are over twenty-seven years of age, fit and male, you can volunteer for the international brigade and fight imperialized Bolshevism in Finland."

And, as to be expected, the editorial page of this publication is ultra-British, even to the last comma.

Indeed, it is tragic to view the unofficial zeal of Englishmen in the light of what has happened officially. As a rule, Englishmen are altruistic towards small nations and sympathetic with the oppressed. But Britishers — as distinguished from Englishmen—while apt to weep over Finland's miseries, are reluctant to shed a tear for the downtrodden Indians, for the oppressed Irish or for the embezzled Boers of South Africa.

It is difficult for Americans to distinguish between an Englishman and a Britisher. The former loves his homeland; the latter, his Empire. The former will sacrifice for the cause of liberty; the latter, for the maintenance of the *status quo*. In the light of these, my personal observations, one may understand why the *London Catholic Herald* calls for volunteers to fight for Finland, and why its editor and the officials of the British Parliament righteously moralize Britain's not risking a regiment to defend a small nation's autonomy. The "tight little isle" is full of social and editorial contradictions.

III

Addressing a convocation sponsored by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America (representing 30-million Protestants), President Roosevelt expressed his concept of a lasting peace.

Said the Chief Executive:

"Today we seek a moral basis for peace. It cannot be a real peace if it fails to recognize brotherhood. It cannot be a lasting peace if the fruit of it is oppression, or starvation, or cruelty, or human life dominated by armed camps. It cannot be a sound peace if small nations must live in fear of powerful neighbors. It cannot be a moral peace if freedom from invasion is sold for tribute. It cannot be an intelligent peace if it denies free passage throughout the world to that knowledge of those ideals which permit men to find common ground. And, lastly, it cannot be a righteous peace if worship of God is denied."

Mr. Roosevelt is to be commended for his academic statement. However, it should be recognized that the reduction to practice of the ideals he expressed will be no easy task. For example, while he identifies real peace with "brotherhood," it is obvious that the acceptance of the obligations of brotherhood necessitate the acceptance of the solid principles enunciated by Christ. In fact, without Christ and His Church through which Christ operates, the President's entire thesis on peace is impractical.

One might inquire: "Who, under Mr. Roosevelt's scheme, will define the 'moral basis' of peace?"

Are morals subject to individual interpretation? If so, then is it not reasonable to suspect that the most powerful individual or group will force his or their definition of morality upon the weaker persons and groups? Or again: if morals are left to individualistic definition, is "might right"?

That was the trouble at Versailles. That always will be the trouble as long as Christ's Church, which was established, among other things, to define morals for individuals, nations and groups is ostracized from the parliaments of men.

Indeed, although Mr. Roosevelt may not recognize it, his peace scheme is dependent upon a universal and harmonious interpretation of morals enunciated by one who is independent of the conflicting nations.

IV

In the March, 1940, edition of *Thought*, Fordham University publication, there appears an article entitled *"Religion in Soviet Russia"* by Nicholas S. Timasheff. In it we read the following excerpt:

"The glorification of national heroes, revered also by the Church, goes on and centers around such names as Grand Duke Vladimir (who converted Russia to Christianity) and Grand Duke Alexander Nevski (who saved Russia from Germans and Swedes in the thirteenth century). The godless now recognize, officially, the progress brought about by Russia's conversion to Christianity; the Church fought polygamy, marriage by abduction and blood feuds; helped to create the State; contributed to the propagation of culture. Despite the fact that the Grand Duke Alexander Nevski is considered a saint by the Orthodox Church, and that many churches and monasteries have been dedicated to him, atheists are to avoid any defamation of his memory; they must remember that he is a beloved hero of the people and that he merited the gratitude of later generations by his patriotism and military prowess. The Union of the Godless now recognizes that the neglect of his memory was a capital blunder; especially regrettable is the fact that his relics were destroyed by atheists in 1918. In 1547, the Russian Church canonized him in consideration of the love of the people for their national hero; the Godless Union has failed to pursue an equally wise policy."

It is gratifying to have this fine scholar, Nicholas Timasheff, corroborate the judgment already expressed in the pages of Social Justice on the prospect of the restoration of religion throughout Russia. Unquestionably, the system of Sovietism will be destroyed from within because of its unnaturalness. When that dissolution occurs, it is more than possible that many Russians, attributing the cause of their distress to the policies of atheism, will inaugurate a campaign of "Back to God."

V

Bertrand Russell's appointment as Professor of Philosophy to one of New York City's municipal educational schools and the protests arising therefrom promise to be more than a tempest in the teapot.

As is well known, Bertrand Russell is an advocate of free love, a defender of adultery, and a proponent of Marxian sexology. More than ten years ago I had occasion to protest this gentleman's invasions into American life because of his immoral teachings. It is to be hoped that the respectable citizens of New York City will pursue these protests to the point where Mayor LaGuardia will see fit to remove from office this threat to our public morals.

Mr. Bertrand Russell is not without defenders. Nearly three hundred members of the teaching and administrative staffs of City College recently urged the Board of Higher Education to sustain his appointment "for the sake of academic freedom and separation of Church and State."

That is a strange viewpoint. If separation of Church from State demands the keeping in office of such a personage, is one to conclude that the State, to prove its independence from the Church, must appoint to the chair of philosophy in a tax-supported institution a teacher who is opposed to the Church and its doctrines?

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On the Farm Front

U. S. Milk Imports Blast Surplus Myth

This Country Must Bring in Millions of Pounds to Make Up Shortage

By the Farm Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE

CARRIED ALONG on the wings of a superb propaganda campaign initiated by the nation's large milk distributors, the fallacy is gaining widespread acceptance that American dairy farmers have dug their own economic graves by a ruinous over-production of milk.

This despite the fact that precisely the reverse is true—the United States is suffering from an *under-production*, as well as an *under-consumption* of milk.

If there be doubt about that one has only to consult statistics of the Department of Commerce to discover that for the last decade and longer the United States has *imported millions of pounds more milk and milk products annually than it has exported.* Milk production was insufficient to accommodate domestic needs *so foreign milk products were purchased to meet the demand.*

Proof of under-consumption, notwithstanding the under-production, is present all about us—millions of persons on relief, 10-million workers unemployed, 20-million others living on a family income of $800 a year. Can anyone deny there is an under-consumption of milk in those families, where ragged, hungry children cry for food? Would anyone dispute the fact that those millions of persons would consume infinitely more milk were they supplied with the necessary purchasing power?

Yet statements like the following appear in the daily press. The *Chicago Tribune* of March 10, says: "There has been a rapid increase in milk production in the Chicago area since the marketing order went into effect last September. Production has been stepped up under the influence of prices set by the Government.

Chicago Fears a 'Surplus Problem'

"This has milk producers worried. They fear the increase, coupled with the natural increase in milk flow during the flush period in the spring will create a serious surplus problem . . ."

As quoted in the *Tribune* March 9, Thomas G. Montague, president of the Borden Dairy Company, referred to the "onerous" burden of "carrying the surplus" and complained about the "high" prices farmers receive for fluid milk.

Actually this apparent surplus arises from the fact that farmers receive a higher price for fluid milk than for other milk — a ridiculous system of economics. Naturally dairy farmers, when guaranteed a better return in one market will make every effort to divert as much milk as possible to that higher market rather than sell it at lower prices as "surplus."

The so-called "base and surplus" scheme of milk marketing is as great a hoax as was ever perpetrated upon American farmers. Engineered by the wealthy distributors, whose principle profit comes from manufacturing milk products, rather than bottling fluid milk, the system gives them "surplus" milk at a price far below what they should pay the producers.

Secretary Wallace, while proclaiming help to the farmer by setting Federal price standards, has aided and abetted the distributors through the continuance of a two-price base and surplus schedule.

Milk Imports Show 'Surplus' Is a Myth

As long as the United States has to import far more milk and milk products than it exports, there is no more reason for declaring a "surplus" than there is for destroying suckling pigs while millions of persons verge on starvation.

Incredible though it seems, the dairy farmers of America as well as their representatives in Congress, appear to be ignorant of the fact that the United States for years has been on a deficit basis of milk production. Mr. Wallace evidenced knowledge of this deficiency when he rejected proposals to restrict production in order to boost prices.

According to the Associated Press he said, "Curtailing the output of dairy products would mean simply a smaller supply for the domestic consumer."

Never was he more correct since he became Secretary of Agriculture. On the basis of 1938 figures, the latest available, the United States is buying the produce of approximately 116,000 foreign cows because it lacks that number to supply domestic demand.

Import Figure Almost Unbelievable

Imports of milk and milk products in 1938 were equivalent to 589,231,500 pounds of milk, while our exports of milk equivalents totaled only 120,-024,000 pounds. This amounts to a *net import* of 469,207,500 pounds.

In 1937 the United States bought the equivalent of 611-million pounds and exported approximately 103-million pounds—a net import total of 507-million pounds, representing the production of 125,000 foreign cows.

From 1925 to 1936 inclusive, the milk equivalent of the milk and milk products imported into this country was about 11,208,000,000 pounds. During the same period the corresponding export total was only 3,-401,000,000 pounds. In those 12 years then, the net imports amounted to 7,807,000,000 pounds or an average of 650-million pounds annually. Why these huge imports if domestic farmers are producing a surplus? The answer is simply that there is no surplus.

Elimination of the abominable base and surplus system, together with a guaranteed cost-of-production price for *all* milk used domestically—that is the only real solution to the menacing milk problem. There is no logical explanation why a farmer should get less for domestic milk used for one purpose than he should for that used for another. Would the advocates of "base and surplus" suggest that manufacturers of automobiles charge more for a car used for business purposes than for an identical car used for pleasure? The situations are exactly parallel.

Except for the expense of meeting sanitary regulations, the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk is the same, irrespective of the use to which it is finally put. Whether it is bottled

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More Unemployed Than Last Year

THE NEWS: According to statistics presented to President Roosevelt recently, the number of unemployed in the United States in January of this year was between 200,000 and 1,300,000 greater than the average for 1939.

Compiled by the President's economic advisors, the figures represented estimates made by the National Industrial Conference Board, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and a Federal economist.

COMMENT: This should not be cheerful news either for the country at large for an Administration that lays claim to having put the nation back on its economic feet in seven years of experimentation.

The Federal economist's figure for January unemployed was 10,500,-000—second highest of the four sets submitted. The C.I.O. estimated 12-million jobless and the A.F.L., 10,-200,000.

This disparity leads to the conclusion that accurate information, excluding the medium of the Federal census, is almost as difficult to obtain as a job itself.

As long as all parties are agreed that between 9,200,000 and 12-million persons are out of work, however, it is obvious that we have not restored prosperity.

Economy Drive Dies Political Death in Senate

THE NEWS: The heralded economy drive in Congress broke down completely when the Senate voted overwhelmingly to restore a $212-million farm parity appropriation eliminated previously in the House-approved agricultural bill for 1941.

Observers expected the House to reverse its original stand and pass the revised $922-million measure when it is returned for final action.

As approved by the Senate, the bill calls for nearly $209-million more than that voted by the House, and $202-million more than proposed by the President.

COMMENT: Political expediency was responsible for scuttling the economy program. It would be rather embarrassing for Senators to campaign next fall among farm constituents who could remind them that they had opposed "farm relief."

SOCIAL JUSTICE does not deny that farmers do need a great deal of relief. It insists, however, that farm parity payments to growers of corn, wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco—no others will receive these benefits — do not constitute relief.

What the farmer needs more than Government subsidies is a guaranteed price based upon cost-of-production for all products used domestically.

Government Finally Permits Test of 'Most Deadly' Bomb

THE NEWS: After several years of futile effort, Lester P. Barlow, inventor, finally has won consent of Government officials to witness a demonstration of a new bomb he describes as so destructive it would make war almost impossible.

Approval of the test, heretofore denied by Army and Navy officials over a period of years, was precipitated by resolutions introduced into Congress by Representative Church of Illinois, and Senators Nye of North Dakota and Gillette of Iowa.

In accordance with demands set forth in the resolutions, members of the Military and Naval Affairs Committees of both Houses, in joint session with War Secretary Woodring and Navy Secretary Edison, ordered the demonstration.

Mr. Barlow has been at odds with Army and Navy officers ever since he received a Court of Claims judgment of $750,000 against the Government for its failure to reimburse him for use of a detonator invented by him and employed effectively by the U.S. Army in the World War. He attributes the Government's former unwillingness to examine his new bomb to animosity arising out of his court victory and to undue "conservatism" in high military circles.

COMMENT: In the interest of national defense the inventor should have been given an opportunity to prove his claims long ago, for he apparently has an excellent reputation as bomb expert for the Glenn Martin Aircraft Company.

That his new explosive, composed of liquid oxygen and carbon, may revolutionize warfare, was hinted recently when the Senate Military Affairs Committee burned notes of testimony in which Mr. Barlow revealed his secret formula. Obviously, the committee realized the value of the invention and wished to prevent vital information concerning it to leak out. But even then no positive action was taken until Senator Nye and his colleagues forced it.

Were not Barlow patriotic he would not have insisted that the United States benefit by his invention; undoubtedly he could gain a hearing from a foreign government and probably sell his formula.

When his company was selling the powers of Europe the most modern bombs and bombers yet built, Mr. Barlow could not even demonstrate his products before the proper American officials. Thanks to pressure brought by Nye, Gillette and Church, we may begin utilizing American inventions rather than letting foreign nations capture them.

Barlow told Senator Clark of Missouri that his explosive would "force radical changes in both aircraft and seacraft design," which, he asserts, is one of the reasons military and naval officials have been reluctant to test his bomb. He said the explosive is so deadly it could cripple battleships without a direct hit. The radius of its effectiveness, he claims, is far greater than any bomb in existence.

He told the Senate Committee that in tests to date, *bombs containing only 5 pounds of the explosive shattered plaster in buildings two miles away!* He asserted that there is no danger of its accidental explosion, that it cannot be set off by fire, or impact, and that it loses none of its potency for 30 hours after being prepared. Other liquid oxygen-carbon bombs must be used within 30 minutes after preparation, the experts declare.

April Fool!

Will the mailman fail to bring YOUR copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE this week—or next?

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The Washington Scene

New War Debt Problem Rises In Credit Appeal of Allies

Hope for U.S. Isolation Dims as Britain, France Plead Cash Weakness

THE NEWS: The complacency with which Congress wrote the "cash and carry" clause into the Neutrality Act, when it raised the arms embargo last Fall, was broken this week in Washington.

From a secret conference between United States officials and economic representatives of Britain and France has leaked word that the Allies now want credit substituted for cash, in arms and other commercial dealings with this country.

Such a trend, of course, reopens the entire discussion of our neutrality, the old question of unpaid World War debts, and the possibility of American involvement in Europe's war.

COMMENT: Britain and France, at the present time, are badly in need of merchant ships to replace those sunk by the Germans, and vast fleets of airplanes—bombers and pursuit ships—to prosecute devastating aerial warfare on the Nazis.

These countries have in the United States assets of $1½-billion convertible into cash. This amount is insufficient to cover the purchases they contemplate. Thus they may be expected presently not to ask, but to *demand* that they be given credit to cover any purchases they care to make in the United States.

The other alternative would be to make peace with Germany, if they cannot afford their present war. That is, however, an unpleasant alternative to a British officialdom which is harrying Prime Minister Chamberlain for conducting a "soft war," and a French officialdom which drove Premier Daladier out of office for the same reason. The trend, therefore, is to credit—extended by the United States.

The first obstacle to a free extension of credit is the Johnson Act, forbidding loans to defaulting debtors. Neither Britain nor France has a credit standing in this country. Both still owe us for a war which they won, but for which they did not pay. Britain owes us $5½-billion. France owes us approximately $4¼-billion. They represent that they are unable to pay this sum.

But Britain *alone* is proceeding at present on a war budget of $7-billion a year. If Britain can pay for this war now, she could have paid for the last one before. If she cannot pay for war, she is being most foolhardy in engaging in it.

Furthermore, the present is a poor time for the British to come begging credit favors. Their war purchases have upset the balance of the reciprocal trade agreement reached with them by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. American fruit and tobacco growers and hog raisers are protesting loudly at the loss of their British market. Their losses serve to offset any gains made by American heavy industries in stepping up exports of machinery, airplanes and ammunition to Britain.

If these considerations were not sufficient deterrent for refusing flatly any credit to Britain and France on *any* basis until the World War debts are settled, there is the eminently important consideration of our neutrality. For those who have forgotten it, this country still is neutral. It has no interest in the war, officially. It favors neither side.

Our neutrality has been strained in our dealings with Britain and France. We have leaned to their side so heavily, that few now doubt that our neutrality is strictly of the "paper" variety. If we extend credit, with slight hope of repayment, the last pretension of neutrality fades. We then become allied morally and physically with Britain and France, for upon their victory depends all our hope of payment for the credit we have extended.

If this came to be, is it inconceivable that we might be driven to war to collect our loans, if for no other reason, through an Allied victory over Germany?

The possible commercial gain is not worth the chance. There can be no credit for Britain and France, or any other European nation, until their credit is restored. There can be no further involvement of this country in Europe's war, on the possibility of gain at the endangerment of peace.

Grand Jury Scares Reds from Hideout

THE NEWS: State Department officials revealed in Washington that five of the nation's leading Communist representatives had registered with the department as propaganda agents of a foreign government.

The five were Robert Minor, William Weiner and Wallace Douglas, of the Workers Library Publishers, Inc., and A. A. Heller, and Alexander Trachtenberg, of the International Publishers Co.

Their registration followed shortly after officers of World Tourists, Inc., Soviet travel agency, were indicted by a special Federal Grand Jury investigating sabotage and espionage cases.

COMMENT: The haste with which Minor, Weiner, Douglas, Heller and Trachtenberg registered with the State Department after indictment of their fellow Red propagandists is a tribute to Justice Department authorities, and the propagandist-registration law.

Now that these men are on record with confessions that they operate as the agents of a Communist government, they need no longer wail for protection of their propagandist activities on the basis that they are 100 per cent Americans interested in "democracy, jobs, peace and security."

Election Siren Calls, Congress Prepares Exit

THE NEWS: With political campaigns and an important election in the offing, Congress rapidly is putting itself into shape for an early adjournment, despite the war in Europe.

With the final deficiency appropriation bill and the War Department supply bill the only important measures expected from the House Appropriations Committee, the way is clear for debate on relief. After that, adjournment talk will begin.

However, if great increases are granted in farm benefit appropriations and in the relief budget, Congress will face a ticklish alternative, that of either increasing taxes, or raising the debt limit. Such a contingency most certainly would delay adjournment.

COMMENT: It is interesting to note that while in a non-election year the Senate and House calendars are filled with "essential legislation," in an election year there is no such thing.

It is interesting further to note that sentiment for Congress "staying on the job" during the omnipresent European war danger, largely has been dissipated. This is an unwholesome note. With vast emergency powers in the hands of the executive department, it is desirable that a restraining Congressional hand be maintained.

The pressing domestic needs that occupied Congress in its last regular session still have not been alleviated, but with election business taking precedence over legislative business, these likely will be given a glossy coat of verbiage, and little else.

The *Congressional Record* soon will bulge with political speeches delivered by both Democrats and Republicans. By appearing in the Record these speeches may be sent postage-free throughout the country, under the "franking" privilege granted Congressmen. This is more election-year pother, both disturbing and expensive to the taxpayer, who may expect to be showered with election propaganda from all sides.

No election year Congress wishes to raise taxes. It is unlikely the present Congress will do so. Neither will it wish to take the responsibility for raising the debt limit. A great clamor for "economy" may be expected to arise near the end of the session. It will mean that adjournment is near.

The question of renewing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program will face Congress soon, with renewal expected. The Senate, likewise, is expected to add upwards of $300-million to the farm benefit budget. But *important* legislation—affecting unemployment, labor discord, fundamental farm relief and monetary reform—will be conspicuous by non-appearance.

Cromwell Talk Draws Censure of State Dept.

THE NEWS: As an aftermath of his speech condemning Germany and upholding the war aims of the Allies, James H. R. Cromwell, United States minister to Canada, has been censured by his superior, Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Secretary Hull's condemnation was contained in a telegram to the recently-appointed minister in which he characterized the speech as "disturbing," to the relations between the United States and other governments.

The Hull condemnation followed vigorous Congressional protest against the speech.

COMMENT: Young Mr. Cromwell, as a diplomat, is most undiplomatic. That is the concensus of the criticism heaped upon his head after his unfortunate address.

Mr. Cromwell told his auditors that Germany *"frankly and openly seeks to destroy the social and economic order upon which the Government of the United States is based."* That is strong language—much too strong for any diplomatic representative of this country.

But almost as unfortunate as Cromwell's speech is the abusive criticism to which he was subjected. His critics, in most instances, departed from the subject at hand to drag in the fact that Cromwell happens to be wealthy; that he happens to be married to the "world's richest girl," and that he has contributed generously to the Democratic party.

As a matter of fact, young Mr. Cromwell has discharged the obligations of his fortune more creditably than have many other wealthy young men. More than that, he has sought to build for himself a useful life, as his studies and writings on economics will attest.

Mr. Cromwell recognizes that the present-day system of capitalism is slipping. He has been seeking to find out why. That is a large order for a young man, especially a wealthy young man who need never bother his head about it. He should be given credit for his effort.

This is no defense of Mr. Cromwell's Toronto speech. It simply is an appeal for *just criticism* rather than shotgun criticism embracing all Mr. Cromwell's private affairs.

Auto Dealers Object to Code They Sought From Trade Body

THE NEWS: Appearing before the Federal Trade Commission in a public hearing, Donald Richberg last week asked that body to postpone adoption of its proposed "fair trade" code for the automobile industry.

Richberg, former N.R.A. general counsel, appeared on behalf of the National Auto Dealers Association. He said he represents 22,000 automobile dealers. He objected to the proposed code on the ground that the dealers sought "self-regulation," and that the code infringes their rights.

COMMENT: The Federal Trade Commission undertook its investigation at the request of the automobile dealers themselves. But now, because F.T.C. recommendations tend to favor the consumer as against the dealer, the dealers are anxious to forestall any Trade Commission supervision.

That is the essence of the fight that sent Mr. Richberg before the F.T.C. on behalf of 22,000 automobile dealers.

Few industries have a more shoddy retailing system than the auto industry. The prospective auto buyer is confronted with trick "list prices," with usurious finance charges, with misrepresentation of the amount of interest charged, with variable "trade-in" allowances, and with misleading advertising of the product.

The F.T.C. sought to get to the bottom of these evils in its investigation, and to regulate them in its proposed "fair trade" code. The auto dealers themselves sought some sort of regulation such as that under which they operated during N.R.A.

Mr. Richberg, in stating that the dealers desire to eliminate undesirable practices through self-regulation, is denying the dealers' original request to the F.T.C. And in stating that F.T.C. recommendations fall short, he means merely that the consumer gets the benefits, not the dealer.

It is to be hoped that dealer-dissidence will not deter the F.T.C. in its work. In no field is the consumer more in need of protection than in the automobile field.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and educaton.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

Prosperity Through Peace

THE AMERICAN capitalist may well study in a new light the business indices. The prosperity curve downward from 1929 to 1933 was followed by a gradual advance until 1937. Then came a second precipitous drop until the middle of '38 when the index fell from a 1937 high of approximately 110 to approximately 76.

It rose in the latter half of 1938 to approximately 92 and fluctuated between 92 and approximately 86 until July of 1939.

It rose to approximately 108 by October, 1939.

Then came the reversal of all traditional trends.

With the European war under way and war, historically, meaning so much for the business and profits of neutrals, the plain truth is that we entered a declining cycle from November, 1939, to March, 1940.

The *New York Times* Business Index is composed principally on the basis of carloadings, steel ingot production, electric power production, automotive production, lumber and cotton mill activity.

Simultaneously with the *New York Times* Business Index came three surveys of unemployment with estimates from 9-million to 12-million presently unemployed.

The market averages show a rise from a year ago of only 2.53 points in the high averages and a rise of 7.62 in the averages of the lows. Domestic bonds are lower by .63 than they were a year ago and in the average of the lows they are 1.02 lower than they were a year ago. Foreign bonds, of course, dropped materially.

In commodity prices, food stuffs, metals, textiles, practically every commodity has had a technical increase and a number, of course, show substantial rises.

Nor has war brought any measure of prosperity to American agriculture.

The "billion dollar crops" are milk, corn and hogs. Milk is selling at far less than its cost-of-production. Corn is approximately 55 cents a bushel when it should be 94 cents and hogs are at a top of $5.55 when they should be $11.20. Wheat is selling for $1.02 a bushel when it should be $1.38.

Employment and farm prices have simply failed to rise, while in the commodity markets alone has any perceptible rise been witnessed.

The reason is obvious. **The day is past when war may be called upon to cure depressions and to make profits.**

Hatch Bill Passes Senate

CONGRATULATIONS are due Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico on the passage of his Bill through the United States Senate.

A year ago the original *Hatch Bill,* prohibiting all except executive officials of the United States Government from indulging in partisan political activity, was passed. The realization of the tremendous consequences of last year's bill came not as the bill was being debated but during the weeks and months after its final passage.

Senator Hatch has now continued his reform, by extending the prohibitions to the public service employes of the states, the municipal and the local governments who participate in Federal funds allocated for the payment of their salaries.

Senators attempting to defeat the bill, and to entice Republican votes, amended the Senator's proposal to prohibit individual or corporate gifts to any candidate or party in excess of $5,000. The amendment was carried. Fortunately, the amendment did not defeat the bill.

It is as important to America to free the nation from the subsidization of political candidates by vast sums of money as it was in the earlier days of our Republic to sweep away the religious and property qualifications for office and to give us universal manhood suffrage.

It is as important to root out the huge gifts of the wealthy to particular candidates and to political parties as it was later to extend the franchise to the women of America.

The *Hatch Bill,* by eliminating to the extent it does the great gifts and by removing pernicious political activity of the public payrollers, is as great a step forward as this generation will witness in the history of political democracy.

American Farm Tenure

ONE OF THE characteristic aspects of present day civilization is the breaking up of the vast estates of the rich throughout the world and turning them into small farms. This was a boasted element in the economic revolutions of Russia and Mexico in particular, and it was the tendency throughout Central Europe in the pre-war days.

During and following the World War, many English estates were thrown upon the market, but not as farm lands.

Among the nations, America is probably unique in reversing the trend.

In 1930, there were only 80,000 farms in the whole nation with more than a thousand acres apiece. These included lands in states such as Nevada, Idaho and Wyoming given over to grazing areas where the average farm throughout the three states was in excess of 1,000 acres.

Ten full years of depression have brought a concentration of farm lands into the hands of the money lenders. Credit agencies, including the banks and insurance companies, alone now own 29-million acres of our land.

This is absentee landlordship with a vengeance.

It is a far cry from the homestead days of the last generation to the concentration of farm lands by foreclosure into the hands of the banks and insurance companies.

It is a far cry from free land—160 acres free to any American farmer who could develop it—to the present day when the developed farm land, with machinery, equipment and livestock, has passed from the owner into the hands of usurious money lenders, protected by law in their equity, while the farmer-borrower goes unprotected in his equity.

Propaganda in War

A YEAR AGO few Americans realized the power of propaganda. SOCIAL JUSTICE, in its issue of Jan. 22, 1940, named propaganda as the fifth cause of war.

At the start of the present European war the American press gave its readers the best service in the history of journalism. Many leading American newspapers discounted their own articles from foreign sources and frankly asked their readers to consider that these foreign sources of information may have been polluted by propaganda.

Gradually, as the Russo-Finnish war was being prosecuted, this habit of warning a reader was discarded. Practically all of our news was one-sided.

Heroic Finland from day to day was "shooting down the Russian planes and turning back the vast armies of Russians into utter and complete routs." The day came for Finland to sue for peace and, as suddenly as the war news came, so did the peace news come that Finland had been frightfully defeated.

Let us indulge once more in the old habit of labeling much of our foreign news for just what it is—propaganda.

Chamberlain

THE SO-CALLED democracies have fallen upon evil days. The publicity of the world is given over to the amateurs in propaganda, namely, the Totalitarian States, with Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin making the headlines, while Chamberlain and Daladier receive the unlimited criticism of their own countrymen.

Unquestionably, dark clouds hang over both England and France as they receive the condemnation of a world on their dilatory tactics in the incidences of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Finland.

Perhaps, rightly did Finland protest that she was "smothered with sympathy."

No modern statesman has been faced with half the problems of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, with both India and Ireland seething with revolt and with Hitler proclaiming to the world that England is the real enemy of Germany.

Mr. Chamberlain, while protesting warlike aims, has waged an uncompromising battle for peace.

Mr. Chamberlain realizes that Britain's immediate need is peace. This time Great Britain has nothing to gain by war and everything to save by peace.

But there will not be peace.

Daladier

WHEN PREMIER DALADIER was censured by the Chamber of Deputies of France, a seeming injustice was done one of the outstanding statesmen of the day.

The traditional spirit of excessive nationality has marked the historic course of France for centuries, and the God-given gift of love of country is fostered and developed to a degree seldom paralleled in modern days.

Consequently, when France enters a war her people forget self and offer upon the altars of patriotism the last measure of sacrifice. But no people of the world today can understand the chicanery or intrigue of the international diplomats.

An aroused France wanted only the prosecution of the war. Daladier, who saved France from Communism, was sacrificed because he did not vigorously pursue the war against Germany. M. Daladier and his advisors knew the immeasurable cost of sending an army over the west wall. Daladier knew that the greatest thing for his people was defensive fighting on their own territory.

Daladier drew his own wise lessons from the World War. He is sacrificed because the spirit of the people and excessive nationality alike demand the vigorous prosecution of an unwinable war.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

A PORTION of the press of America is endeavoring to arouse public opinion against Mr. J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice.

Mr. Hoover holds a unique place in the annals of crime detection and crime punishment.

Since the internationally famous Lindbergh kidnaping case America has had 123 kidnapings, over which Mr. Hoover's department has been given jurisdiction by Acts of Congress. Only two of these remain unsolved. That is good news for every home in America where there are children.

Mr. Hoover has been widely criticized on the grounds of his department's illegal use of wire-tapping. Over his own signature, on March 13, 1940, Mr. Hoover issued the following statement:

"Recently, statements have been reported in the press and have been made otherwise indicating that representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have indiscriminately tapped the telephones of Members of Congress. This is untrue. At no time has the telephone of any Member of Congress been tapped by any representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since I have been Director of the Bureau.

"Statements have also appeared to the effect that wire tapping has been used by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in violation of existing laws. At no time has there been a single instance of any action of this kind on the part of any representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since I have been Director of the Bureau.

"Further allegations have been made to the effect that representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have tapped wires indiscriminately and in violation of fundamental civil rights. At no time since I have been Director of the Bureau has this been done.

"In 1939 I refused to endorse proposed legislation, which had been introduced in Congress, designed to legalize wire-tapping evidence obtained by Federal officers.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation has utilized wire tapping as a method of securing information of investigative value only in extraordinary situations and in an entirely legal manner, where either a human life was at stake or where the activities of persons under investigation were of such an aggravated criminal nature as to justify the use of extraordinary means to detect their activities and cause their apprehension."

Furthermore, Mr. Hoover has started an investigation of the Department of Justice, which is possibly the first instance in a century and a half of American history that a courageous executive attempts to clean his own office without the aid of Congressional investigation.

Mr. Hoover is respected in the homes of America and his definite denial of wire tapping will be accepted. Moreover, his housecleaning will be applauded by those who recognize that weeds may grow up even on the best of farms.

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Milk Imports Belie 'Surplus'

(Continued from Page 4)

and left on your doorstep, or whether it is made into butter, cheese, condensed or evaporated milk, ice cream or a dozen other products, makes no difference as far as the farmer's production cost is concerned.

Low Prices Cause Increased Production

Assertions that producers in the Chicago area quickly increased milk production with the advent of the Federal marketing order do not withstand examination. Dairy farming does not lend itself to rapid expansion. Underpaid farmers, receiving far less than cost-of-production for all their milk, can be excused for diverting as much as possible to channels offering greater returns. Undoubtedly that is what occurred. The base and surplus system was responsible.

A dairy farm is not a motor factory. Units cannot be added like units in a factory. Cows cannot be forced to give more milk at the whim of the farmer. If producers received twice the amount they now get for their milk, they could not rapidly increase production — even though they might so desire.

Herds must be bred and brought to maturity; pasture land must be developed; feed grain must be raised —and this cannot be done in a few months. Without increasing herds it is practically impossible to increase milk production. Improved feeding, warm barns, manicures and pedicures have very little to do with raising the production of a cow. Over a period of years, of course, improved breeding does raise production, but a normal cow producing 4000 pounds of milk a year will remain a 4000 pound cow till she dies.

Discounting these irrefutable natural facts it is also true that low prices, not high prices, inspire increased production. It took 5 cent cotton to produce the first 12-million bale cotton year America ever saw. In all normal agricultural activities, it is known that the lower the price the more men struggle to produce if they care to provide for their families. Theorists who never turned a spade or never milked a cow declare the opposite is true—that high prices bring over-production. But practical farmers, who have been subjected to disastrously low prices for years, know differently.

On the surface that may seem paradoxical. With milk there is still an under-production despite low prices. The argument is not contradictory, however, for the under-production exists despite the low prices, not because of them. It exists because of the great difficulty in increasing herds and production of cows. Approximately the same condition would obtain with regard to volume under higher prices which would give the farmer a fair return on his investment and labor. No man need fear over-production of milk.

Processors Thrive on Milk 'Surplus'

Those concerned over the alleged surplus might well become acquainted with the fact that the fluid milk industry, where the surplus supposedly exists, constitutes the lesser end of the dairy business. Under the base-and-surplus system almost twice as much milk goes into the manufacture of milk products than is used for bottling. No sleuthing is required then, to discover that the more milk that can be declared "surplus," the more manufacturers will be able to acquire, at low prices, to pour into manufacture, where most dairy profits are derived.

In 1936, a typical year, United States dairy farmers produced nearly 103-billion pounds of milk. About 12½-billion pounds were consumed on farms by farm families, the largest per capita consumers of milk in the nation. Approximately 10,600,000,000 pounds were fed to calves. Farmers themselves retailed some 7-billion pounds. This left about 73-billion pounds for market distribution. Approximately 35.6 per cent of that, or 26-billion pounds entered the fluid milk market, for bottling. Almost twice that much, 47-billion pounds, was declared "surplus," and bought at lower prices by dairies for use in the highly lucrative manufacture of milk products.

Is it not natural therefore, that if Government or anyone else is foolish enough to fix a premium price on fluid milk, farmers will try to sell their milk at the higher fluid milk price rather than the low "surplus" price? That explains the so-called burdensome surplus of fluid milk.

While the country frets over this non-existent over-production, billions of pounds of milk are imported from foreign lands. How can that be justified?

The nonsensical base-and-surplus system must be abolished so the farmer will receive a cost-of-production price for all milk sold on the domestic market, regardless of its eventual use.

World Peace Efforts Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

Up to date, we may discount what happened in Poland and Finland. The chief belligerents have not bombed German and English cities and their occupants. If the total war materializes—and to us it appears that this is now inevitable — London, Paris, Berlin and Munich may suffer the same fate as did Helsinki and Cracow.

Mr. Sumner Welles will no doubt bring back from Europe sufficient evidence to sustain Ambassador Joseph Kennedy's prediction made prior to his return to London.

These are tragic times. They call for extraordinary efforts on the part of our leaders to prevent the United States of America from being engaged in a total war which will result in a total loss.

As far as the European neutrals are concerned, it seems improbable that any one of them can maintain its neutrality. The battle of the diplomats has been fought. The battle of the bombs, shrapnel, submarine, poison gas and physical destruction is about to begin.

Had the European nations remained faithful to the principles of Jesus Christ they would not be confronted with the prospect of anti-Christ destruction.

Veterans Protest Tax Support for Reds in Schools

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A request that the state legislature stop appropriations to educational institutions until such organizations as the leftist "American Student Union" are dissolved is made in a resolution adopted by Admiral William S. Benson post, No. 134, Catholic War Veterans.

The resolution cites that Pennsylvania's appropriations to education institutions is "a heavy burden on the citizens" and that at several of these institutions there "is fostered the American Student Union, a communistic group, and Communism aims at the overthrow of the American Government and institutions."

U.S. Youth, Jobless, Enlist as Canadians

Many Feel That America's Politicians Have 'Let Them Down'

OTTAWA, CANADA — No more tragic commentary on the depression in the United States has ever been written than a sensational story which recently appeared in the *New York Journal-American,* stating that between 10,000 and 15,000 young American boys had either joined or were waiting to join the Canadian Army and Air Force.

Ten to fifteen thousand American youths, many of them already in Canada, are ready to declare, or have already declared their allegiance to King George and their willingness to fight and die for the British Empire!

"My business flopped," said one young American, a former soldier in the U.S. Army, who left his home in Albany, New York, to join the Canadian armed forces. "There I was, without a job. The war came along. I said to myself, 'you know that trade; get yourself a job'."

So the young man came to Ottawa and enlisted.

"They took me just like that," he said. "No trouble at all. I signed up on September 14."

Other American members of the Canadian army have the same story. They could find no employment in the United States. To keep from starving, they came over the border and took the oath of loyalty to the British King.

A few had another reason. They wanted adventure; they said they could find none in the United States. So they left their homes and families and "went off to the wars,"—by way of Canada.

COMMENT: These American boys in the Canadian service are in no sense "traitors" to their country. They are just victims of circumstances. The blame must not fall on them, but rather upon those who plunged the United States into a great depression in 1929 and whose failure—or whose design—have kept it there ever since.

Actually, these American boys in Canada have done just what the Government in Washington has done: like the politicians, they have turned from the task at home and occupied themselves with foreign problems.

Something must be done—at once —to keep the rest of our American youths from falling into the same hopeless state of pessimism and defeatism that has sent these American youngsters to enlist in Canada.

Unemployment must be abolished. The broken-down monetary system, which is keeping in check the flow of a national currency adequate to requirements, simply must be taken out of private hands and placed within the Constitutional control of the Congress.

Every American worker, able and willing to work, old or young, ought to have a job at a living annual wage in this land of abundance and opportunity. Something, and somebody, is preventing recovery. Let American boys fight for these things in their own country. The crusade will give them a full time task—and a high adventure.

Iowa Farmer's Daughter Wins Essay Contest

MISS ETHEL DUFFY

THOUSANDS OF answers came in on the contest on democracy in the February 5th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. A hundred dollar prize was offered by Father Coughlin for the best answers to a series of questions based upon an article in that issue entitled, *"Democracy As a New Religion."*

The staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE was exceedingly happy when Father Coughlin made this offer. It has been enlightening to learn the high character of our readers.

The answers were remarkable. The general average of all contestants was 80 per cent.

In the final judgment the $100 prize went to **Miss Ethel Duffy of Madrid, Iowa.** Madrid is a town of 2,061 population.

Miss Duffy was born on a farm in Colfax Township, Boone County, Iowa, in 1913. She was graduated from Madrid High School in the class of 1932. Since graduation she has stayed at home helping her father and mother.

Miss Duffy states that she has been a subscriber to SOCIAL JUSTICE ever since the first issue was published and, for an Iowa girl, she commends Father Coughlin's broadcasts in this unusual language: "I would rather miss my Sunday dinner than Father Coughlin's broadcast."

We congratulate the Iowa farmer's daughter, as we do every one of the thousands who took the care and the time to answer so intelligently the twenty questions. We already knew the high type of reader not only from the magazine mail but from the vast audiences Father Coughlin has addressed. We now add to this information the proof that, at least on the question of democracy, the cross section of readers who entered wholeheartedly into the contest showed a remarkably high intelligence.

We also compliment the many who wrote to the effect that they were not concerned about the $100 prize, but for the pure joy of being able to express themselves in a SOCIAL JUSTICE contest of this nature.

Father Coughlin on March 23 congratulated Miss Duffy in the following letter:

Miss Ethel Duffy
110 East 22nd St.
Madrid, Iowa

My dear Miss Duffy:

My heartiest congratulations on your success in winning the SOCIAL JUSTICE contest on democracy.

Cordially yours,

Chas. E. Coughlin

P.S. Enclosed is a check for $100.

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On the Red Front

New Yorkers Renew Fight on Russell

Confirmation of Appointment Rouses Vigorous Christian Protest

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Christian morality suffered a severe setback in this city last week with the Board of Higher Education's decision to uphold the appointment of Bertrand Russell as Professor of Philosophy at the municipal-owned City College. But the fight to oust Britain's famous pro-Bolshevik Earl has just begun.

Senator Phelps, Manhattan Democrat, petitioned the New York State Legislature to disallow Russell's appointment on the ground that he was "an advocate of barnyard morality."

At the same time, Mrs. Jean Kay, a New York citizen, began a taxpayer's action against the Board of Higher Education in Manhattan Supreme Court in order to show that Russell, an alien and a forthright supporter of adultery, was "not fit to be a professor."

Meanwhile, protests continue to pour into city offices from Catholic and Protestant churchmen, patriotic societies and veterans' organizations.

Russell Gloats Over Victory

In California, after recovering from a slight attack of influenza, Earl Russell, the center of the dispute, hailed the reaffirmation of his appointment "both on public and private grounds."

He then tried to prove that he had never advocated infidelity in marriage, but added: "I do think that young people should be allowed, if they wish, to live together in unions which may or may not develop into permanent marriage."

This view of Russell's on sex relations between young, unmarried couples was not new to his critics, but uttered publicly in the press it heaped more fuel on the fire of controversy. Honest citizens were only strengthened in their determination to prevent this frank immoralist from teaching his free-love doctrine to New York children at taxpayers' expense.

Had Hoped for Red Revolution

Another of Russell's views which was known to members of the Board of Higher Education, but which did not prevent a majority from voting him into an $8,000-a-year job, comes from his book, *"Education and the Modern World."*

"If it (Russian Communism) conquers the world, as it may do," Russell wrote, "it will solve most of the major evils of our time. On these grounds, in spite of reservations, it deserves support."

Having already faced the prospect of an alien English fellow traveler being put on the city payroll, it was no surprise for New York taxpayers to learn a few days later that Dr. Juan Negrin, Jr., son of Red Spain's former Prime Minister, had become a member of the faculty of New York University.

Bishop Manning Speaks for Citizens

Expressing the citizens' viewpoint toward the action of the Board of Higher Education and the disreputable handling of schools, high schools and colleges by New York authorities, Bishop William T. Manning of the Protestant Episcopal Church had the following to say last week:

"With the facts as to Earl Russell's teachings before them, it is an offense against common decency that a majority of the Board of Higher Education should uphold his appointment, but the issue has been clearly raised and I do not believe that our right-minded citizens will allow the matter to rest there.

"Most serious of all is the support given to this appointment by some of our leading educators under the plea of academic freedom, which in this case is a distinctly invalid plea.

"The support given to this scandalous appointment by educators and by some heads of colleges should open the eyes of our citizens generally, and especially of parents to the influences which are today at work upon the minds of our young people in many of our colleges and universities."

QUESTIONS

MORE AND MORE of your letters attest the interest and informational value which the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE hold for our readers. Writers submitting entries in the democracy essay contest (page 7) have added their letters to thousands of others. The answers to another set of questions are to be found in articles in this week's table of contents.

Is there a milk surplus in this country? Do we import or export milk? How much?

What is likely to be the effect of the Soviet-Finnish peace on Allies' spring offensive?

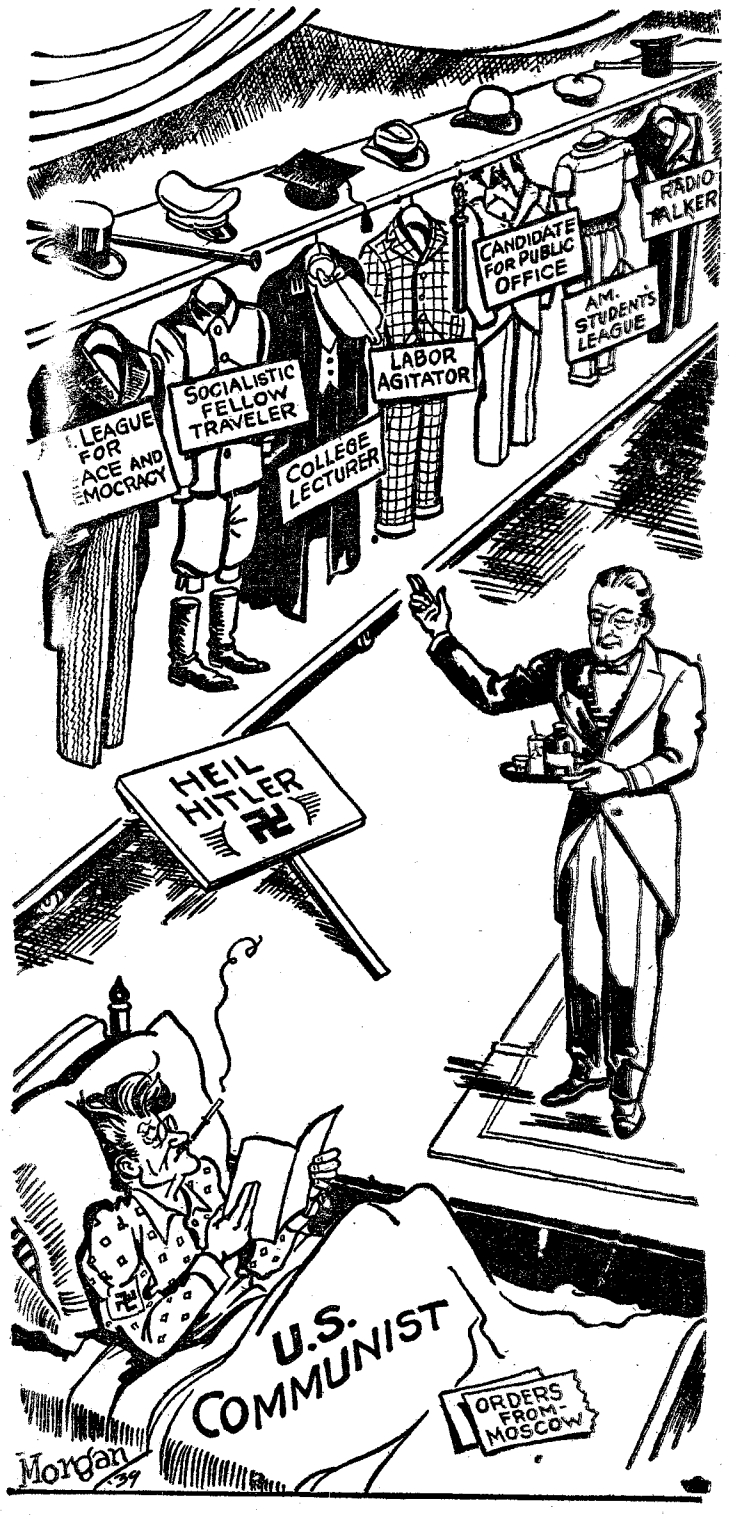
Who in America now receive an annual wage?

What new debt problem is raised by the Allies' appeal to this country?

What has Father Coughlin to say about the economic warfare behind the current war in Europe?

Was there a living annual wage under the Guild System of the Middle Ages?

Which Disguise Today?



—*Detroit Times*

'Mike' Quill Slated for Federal Job

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Already ensconced in several high Government jobs, Communists this week prepared to hail the appointment of another "comrade" to an important post in the Federal Administration.

According to the *New York Times* of March 17, Nathan Straus, chief of the United States Housing Authority, has agreed to accept a C.I.O. representative on his staff and the man he is considering is none other than Michael ("Red Mike") Quill, head of the Transport Workers Union.

The recommendation for Quill's appointment, continued the news item, was made by A. D. Lewis, head of the Construction Workers Union and the brother of John L. The fact that the Transport Workers Union was specifically named in the official Dies Committee report as being dominated by Communist labor bosses seems to be no deterrent to Quill's candidacy.

Although Mike Quill came from Ireland in 1932, only his fellow Communists call him "an Irishman." His persistent following of the Red party line, his outspoken partisanship for the Communist faction of the American Labor Party, and his support of Manhattan President Stanley Isaacs for appointing Communist Party member Simon Gerson as his secretary, have not exactly endeared Mr. Quill to the majority of New York's great Irish population.

At present, Mr. Quill is engaged in preparing a city-wide strike of subway and elevated workers in protest against the municipal government's attempt at transport unification.

A Communist magazine last week gave the following preview of what will happen in New York when and if Mr. Quill's strike begins:

"At 9:00 a.m. sharp all the subways in New York City, all its buses, all its elevated trains, all its trolley cars and all its taxis stopped. Millions of people milled aimlessly around at hundreds of street corners and subway stations. Business was suspended. The Stock Market had to close. The greatest city in the world came to a full stop!"

It Must be Spring: Reds Riot in N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Spring came to New York City last week and with it the first Communist street riot of the season.

Emerging from a dark winter of inside mass meetings and lectures trying to explain away the Nazi-Soviet pact, a mob of Reds proceeded to Rockefeller Center on the sunny afternoon of March 20 and began a battle royal with police and shoppers.

Men and women were trampled underfoot; policemen and reporters were bitten and scratched; and traffic, both pedestrian and vehicular, was tied up for more than half an hour on Fifth Avenue.

The pretext for the riot was a mass picketing of the French Consulate "to protest the French government's murderous evacuation of Spanish Loyalist refugees to Spain." Actually, France had taken no such move and both the press and the French Consul General denied that any such action was being considered.

The picketing took place under the auspices of the *Emergency Council to Save Spanish Refugees* and the *Abraham Lincoln Brigade*. In spite of the riot's sponsorship, the press was content to call the rioters not Communists, but "sympathizers of the Spanish Loyalists."

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Fisheries Dispute Rocks New England

Importation of Newfoundland Processed Fish, Duty Free, Hits American Industry

By JOSEPH P. WRIGHT

A STORM is blowing along the rocky New England coast, but it is not the rugged "nor'easter" that rips down the foggy shoreline in a fashion so familiar to the fishermen in oilskin, the men who fish for cod, haddock, salmon, smelt and mackerel.

The storm is a political gale that originates off that celebrated fishing ground, the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, and lashes its way down the coastline until its cold gusts are felt on the necks of Congressmen in Washington, D. C.

The roar of the storm is heightened by hoarse shouts from the raw throats of American fishermen who are unemployed because the United States permits the importation of Newfoundland fish, duty free. Such a practice robs them of employment, and they are justly angry.

American fishermen are a hardy lot —independent, tough, and gamblers by the circumstances of nature. They are not accustomed to pleading their case before the Government. They are accustomed to going "down to the sea in ships" to make their catch —whatever the weather permits—to market it at the best price, and to return for another try.

The American farmers make their plea for better prices, and none wish to deny them that just demand. The American laborers plead for better wages and shorter hours, and a sympathetic nation nods in agreement. But the American fishermen ask few Government favors and get less, helping by their taxes, meanwhile, to pay the benefits that go to others.

Only Newfoundlanders Employed at Plant

The storm over importation of Newfoundland fish into this country duty-free blew up quietly. So quiet were its first gusts that the men most vitally concerned scarcely had warning of its coming. The storm reached gale proportions in February, however, when Congressman Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine, took the matter to the floor of the House of Representatives.

It all began when the Newfoundland government, on November 28, 1939, signed a contract with the General Seafoods Corporation of Boston. The contract permits General Seafoods to set up a "shore station," a plant on the Newfoundland shore to process from 10-million to 30-million pounds of fish every year.

Under terms of the contract, the Newfoundland government grants a subsidy of $200,000 to pay for the processing plant, which then will be leased by Newfoundland to General Seafoods for $100 a year for the first two years. After that, for the next 20 years, the rental will be 5 per cent of the cost of the land and building. The plant will be fitted and stocked with Newfoundland products insofar as possible. Materials not available in Newfoundland will be brought in duty-free to General Seafoods.

Terms of the agreement provide that General Seafoods shall operate the plant continuously, and after three years will process not less than 15-million pounds of fish yearly.

General Seafoods agrees, further, to employ no labor other than Newfoundland labor, with the exception of supervisors. It agrees to employ no fishermen on its boats, other than Newfoundland citizens; no crew members on its transport ships operating from the station to the United States other than Newfoundland citizens.

Product Competes With American Labor

The processing plant, the fishing boats, and the transport ships of General Seafoods thus are closed to American fishermen and American sailors.

Congressman Brewster told his House colleagues the deal had a decidedly "fishy" smell, and he was not punning. Beyond the un-American nature of the agreement entered into by General Seafoods and the Newfoundland government—an agreement that closes the way to employment in an American-owned factory and American-owned ships to American labor — beyond this is the consent given to the arrangement by the United States Treasury.

Treasury regulations relating to the importation of fish have been revised recently so that fish caught by these Newfoundland fishermen employed by General Seafoods corporation, and processed in a Newfoundland plant by Newfoundland labor, may enter the United States duty-free, and in direct competition with fisheries operated by American firms, employing American fishermen and American sailors.

The entire deal is poised on an ancient agreement written into the Treaty of October 20, 1818, signed between the British government and the United States. That treaty specified that fishermen from the United States might fish in the waters off the coast of Newfoundland, and then might "dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland . . ."

Old 1818 Treaty Interpreted by U.S.

The operation of "drying and curing" fish in that early day when the treaty was signed—before electrical refrigeration and ice freezing—consisted in spreading the fish upon the rocky shoreline to be dried in the sun. Decks of fishing vessels were far too small to permit this operation, and such a provision was extremely important—in 1818.

The treaty said nothing about establishing a processing plant on the Newfoundland shore. Yet its simple provisions have been twisted to this understanding by United States Treasury officials, according to Mr. Brewster and other representatives from New England coastal states.

If General Seafoods were a poor, struggling corporation in need of special favors on the part of the United States Government, there might be excuse for the Treasury decision. But General Seafoods is neither poor nor struggling. It is a subsidiary of General Foods Corporation of New York, a company with a capital of $60-million and a surplus of $20-million. Properly it belongs in that select group of American corporations of the $100-million asset class. General Seafoods would seem to be in need, neither of special Treasury Department favors, nor a $200,000 subsidy by the Newfoundland goverment.

American Fisheries Second to Japan

This country is not short on fish, fishing grounds, fish processing plants, transportation facilities, or labor to man fishing boats and processing plants. The United States is second among the fish-producing nations of the world; second only to Japan. The value of United States fisheries exceed those of any nation in the world, including Japan.

Some 129,544 United States residents make their living by commercial fishing, and other thousands are engaged in processing, packing and transporting fish in this country.

The United States produces more than 4-billion pounds of fish per year, certainly ample to supply its market and more besides. This industry represents a $100-million yearly business. Yet, now, the Treasury Department, through loose, regulatory decisions, throws upon the United States market from 10-million to 30-million pounds of Newfoundland fish annually, duty-free, to compete with American produced, processed and transported fish.

Representative Brewster described this situation as "astonishing." In his address to his House colleagues he showed that the single, "dry and cure" provision of that 1818 treaty has been broadened into a permission to "prepare and preserve" American-caught fish on Newfoundland shores. Now, through Treasury regulations and decisions on tariff laws, the simple, original provision of that treaty of 1818 is utterly deformed. It is construed to mean permission to enter, duty-free, fish caught by foreign labor and processed by foreign hands, in a plant situated in a foreign land.

Plant Ruled to Be an American Industry

The original treaty was intended to cover American fishermen in American boats. Treasury decisions on tariff laws stemming from the treaty now consider as "American fisheries," any boat owned by an American corporation. It may be staffed from stem to stern with foreigners, still it is an "American" boat. Likewise, a shore station processing plant is "American" even if the contract under which it was built expressly *prohibits* the employment of Americans.

As Representative Brewster told the House of Representatives: "By a circuitous route the Treasury has arrived at a definition of an American fishery as a foreign fishery in which the employment of American labor is forbidden."

In the Treasury decision relating to the Newfoundland-General Seafoods deal, a dangerous precedent has reared its ugly head. Unless the situation is corrected promptly, other companies seeking the lush fields of low-wages and subsidy may move to Canada. And Canada, seeking a high-price market for low-wage fish, may establish other "shore stations" and processing plants for American firms, thus to evade duty and crawl, free, into the American market.

If something is not done; if the Treasury decision is not rescinded or other remedy furnished, the New England fishing industry may lose its domestic market. New England's fishermen are conscious of this. They know by now their industry is under fire. But they are determined that before the storm abates, the American market will have been safeguarded for American fisheries, in the full sense of the word.

They That Go Down to Sea in Ships

This monument was erected in Gloucester, Mass., in honor of the men who made the town famous as a fishing port, as well as to the men who go down to sea in ships.

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Finnish-Soviet Peace May Doom Allied Coup

Military Strategists Had Planned Pincer Attack on Germany in Spring

By **LEON HAMILTON**

WHATEVER idea Great Britain's Allies once entertained of a grand strategy for the envelopment of Germany, through a vast pincers attack on the Soviet Arctic through Finland and the Caucasus, has been postponed and possibly abandoned because of the Finnish-Soviet peace. Finland had fought Russia day by day, hoping that the Allies would begin their talked-of attack through Finland and through Southern Russia.

One expeditionary army, they were told, going to the aid of the Finns, was supposed to attack Russia from the north; and a Near Eastern army of the Allies was supposed to attack Russia from the south through the Caucasus.

However, weeks before the signing of the Finnish-Russian peace, Prime Minister Chamberlain in his address to the British parliament definitely rejected the idea of immediate aid to Finland. This, of course, was the one great factor which drove Finland to accept the ignominious terms of the Kremlin peace pact; for it meant the shattering of her hopes of aid forthcoming from the Allies through the hoped-for pincer attack.

Eastern Developments Changed British Plan

The crossing of "t's" and the dotting of "i's" in this decision occurred simultaneously with another great event which escaped general notice, but which dictated the postponement and final abandonment of the Allies' plan to attack Russia. It came with England's unsuccessful effort to conciliate the Moslem Arabs through a ban on the further sales of Arab-owned land in Palestine to the Zionist settlers and, finally, in the speech broadcast by the Premier of Turkey at Angora.

Whether the warnings of Mr. David Lloyd George against war with Russia had a bearing on events, is a matter of speculation. More probably, the circumstances which dictated caution and prudence arose in the internal affairs of India.

It would appear, at last, that the grave error which Great Britain committed at the outbreak of the present war, when she offered an affront to the Indian Nationalists, is coming home to taunt and to haunt British statesmen.

Roles of Allied Armies Shrouded in Mystery

The role to be played in the Near East by the formidable British and French armies assembled under Marshal Gamelin, has been shrouded in mystery. Obviously, its primary purpose would be defensive—reinforcing Turkey's pro-Ally position and constituting a threat to Russia's and Germany's oil supply. Again, its presence would argue to the presumption that the Allies have some plan for an expedition through the Straits of the Bosphorus, either to carry assistance to Roumania—should Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia march against her—or to create the southern arm of the pincers by landing troops in South Russia along the coast of the Black Sea. It has long been a maxim of England's diplomacy that the defenses of the Ganges lie in the Black Sea.

Turkey's recent actions, her emergency decrees, her mobilization orders and the establishment of government censorship added to the probability of the opinion that Gamelin's Eastern army would move in the Spring. Why, then, has the prospect faded? Why did the Premier of Turkey take great pains to speak of Russo-Turkish relations with great cordiality but demand objectivity from Turkey's Allies, Great Britain and France?

The one explanation is that after Turkey had girded for action by deporting Russian and German technicians, and expropriating Russian and Turkish owners, England and France became suddenly vague about specific and definite promises of aid.

Whether this is true or not makes little difference; developments in India would be sufficient to warn British statesmen that trouble was brewing and that the boiling pot would spill over if the Allied armies were removed from the Near East. India's National Congress Party has issued a flat repudiation of British war aims, proposed to disassociate India formally from the empire by enunciating a declaration of dominion independence and announced a campaign of civil disobedience which would certainly develop into a major revolt.

Gandhi Has Sought to Postpone Break

Mahatma K. Gandhi, who has striven with might and main to avoid such a break or to postpone it indefinitely, has been able to extort from his followers their assent to a brief postponement of their plans to allow Britain to make some last minute concession. Thus, the Indians served warning on the Prime Minister last September that India's most powerful and numerous Nationalist group, supported by 300-million natives, was ready to spring into action.

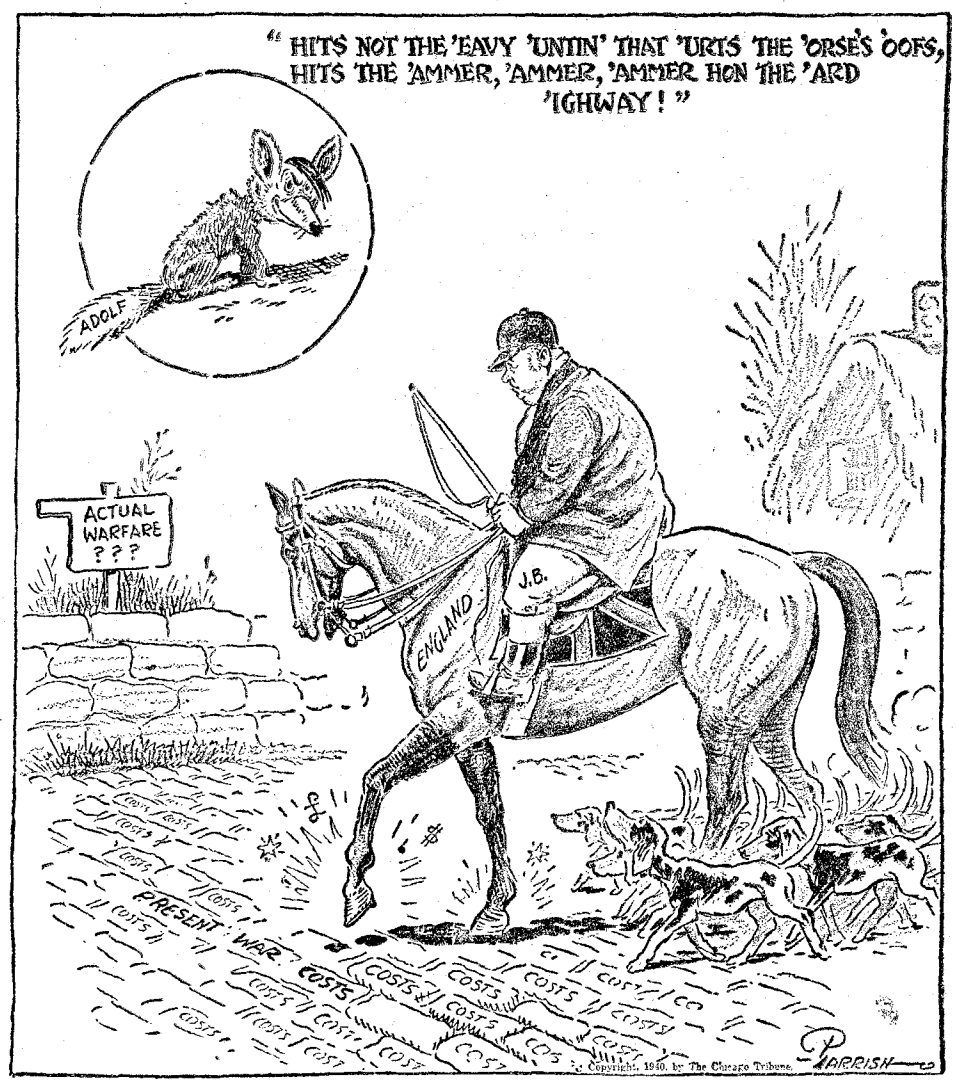
The Indian Congress Party has asked simply an explicit program with devices and machinery to set up within a specific time the framework of home rule in India once Europe has succeeded in returning to peace.

Adopting this position, the Indian Nationalists assured Britain of India's good will by expressing a hatred of Naziism and Communism whose agents have been working out of Berlin and Moscow within India to stir up revolt and to open up India to attack from Communist China and Soviet Russia.

India asked that in exchange for 24 years of promises, to date unfulfilled, Great Britain should enact a practical program with necessary machinery to carry it out in exchange for India's support of the Empire.

This test of democratic professions proved too much for the Chamberlain government and its colony-minded statesmen who preferred to thrust India into the war through the decree of the British viceroy instead of by consultation with India's national political party. As a result, all India's legislators in nine Congresses have resigned. In retaliation, Great Britain enacted more dictatorial decrees and India renewed her struggle for freedom.

"____, Said the Little Fox!"


" HITS NOT THE 'EAVY 'UNTIN' THAT 'URTS THE 'ORSE'S 'OOFS, HITS THE 'AMMER, 'AMMER, 'AMMER HON THE 'ARD 'IGHWAY ! "
ADOLF
ACTUAL WARFARE ???
ENGLAND
J.B.
PRESENT WAR COSTS
PARRISH
Copyright, 1940, by The Chicago Tribune

—From the Chicago Tribune

Bolshevization of Reich Feared If War Goes On

By the **REV. JOHN A. O'BRIEN, Ph.D., LLD.**

Former Director of the Newman Foundation, University of Illinois

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents a second in a series of observations by Father O'Brien, an American Catholic educator who has been making an eye-witness survey of war-torn Europe. His present article is in large part a quotation of Lord Sempill in the* Catholic Herald *of London.

LONDON, ENGLAND—Many far-seeing and discerning minds, Catholics among them, are frankly fearful of the situation if both sides fight to exhaustion, and are urging the calling of a conference for peaceful settlement. Reflecting this viewpoint is Lord Sempill, a distinguished convert to the Catholic Church in 1934 and a Colonel in the Royal Air Force in the World War.

Writing in the *Catholic Herald* of London, Lord Sempill urges a peaceful settlement now.

"After a long struggle," he writes, "during which the best blood of both sides will be spilled and the wealth of the nations concerned expended on armaments, we are likely to find ourselves in the same relative positions. Thus, all sides being depleted of man power and money and despondent because of the stalemate position, a good ground will exist for the sowing of those seeds of revolution which Russia is so anxious to scatter.

"European nations will not be able to grapple with this virulent canker, with the result that these subversive influences will spread with such rapidity that they will lead to the throwing over of Christianity."

Pointing out that an exhausted Europe will prove congenial soil for Red Communism, Lord Sempill continues: "To reconstitute the Poland that existed a few weeks ago would take a very long time and might be said to be impossible, the Russians having killed most of the landlords and *intelligentsia,* and having divided up the land.

"No doubt our cause in the course of time would be triumphant, but this would surely result in the ruination of the smaller neutral States and the decimation of Belgium and Holland. Would it, therefore, not be better to adopt the doctrine of drawing back in order to make a spring, so that we might be in a better position to deal with the difficulties which the future will most certainly bring?

"The difficulties," concludes Lord Sempill, "coming as they do primarily from Russia, would be more easily handled with a Nazi-Germany —one hopes with modifications— rather than with a Germany Russianized, as may surely happen if present plans are proceeded with: as under the first condition Germany could act as a brake, whereas under the second she would become the reverse."

The writer has presented somewhat extensively the statement of Lord Sempill for three reasons. First, because its publication has provoked wide comment. Secondly, because it reflects the increasing conviction of a growing number of English people. Thirdly, because it is disentangled from the customary nationalistic cant and hysteria and reflects a realistic view of the present situation, and a rational appraisal of the likely consequence.

To a friendly American, anxious to see the preservation of European civilization and Christian culture, some such procedure as Lord Sempill suggests, would seem to be urgently necessary to keep millions of human beings, men, women and children, from being slaughtered, and to prevent the sovietization of all Northern Europe.

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Who Now Receives Living Annual Wage?

Federal, State and Municipal Employes and Executives in Industry

WE KNOW pretty well today who does not receive the living, annual wage.

Of approximately 50-million persons on the lists of the so-called "gainfully employed," perhaps 10-million are without jobs, and one-fifth receive the Government dole.

Another 10-million agricultural workers receive practically no compensation for their labor whatsoever. This applies to nearly all of the 6,800,000 farm operators and the many so-called "hired hands" working on the farm lands of America for a mere sustenance. Other workers receive wages which vary over the years from $30 to $55 a month depending upon farm income.

It is doubtful whether ten American manufacturers could be counted as paying a living, annual wage. SOCIAL JUSTICE has praised the wage policies of such leaders as the Joslyn Company, Nunn-Bush of Milwaukee, Endicott-Johnson, and Proctor and Gamble—but for most of the rest of the country's industrial workers there is scarcely a living wage paid, despite the fact that the vineyard of America's abundance is heavily laden with grapes and that the lesson of the workers in the vineyard taught by Christ is nineteen hundred years old.

Men are still paid for the time spent and not on the basis of the value of their service or production.

Who Does Receive the Annual Wage?

Nevertheless, there are a great many persons in America who do receive, in season and out of season, an annual wage or salary that is commensurate with the living annual wage. For example, take the Federal employe: The 531 members of Congress of the United States receive $10,000 a year. The United States pays its Supreme Court Justices $20,000 and the Chief Justice $20,500. These Justices' salaries are more than an annual wage—they are lifetime wages; after retirement, the salary goes on till the death of the recipient.

The President of the United States receives a salary of $75,000, the Cabinet members $15,000. Of far more importance to the taxpayer is the fact that there are approximately 920,000 people in the Executive departments of the United States, all receiving a flat annual wage.

In the Federal Service, including the departments of Government and the civil as well as the military and naval forces approximately 1,230,000 *persons are receiving the living annual wage.*

The *Hatch Bill* revealed that the State, municipal and local governments of the United States, some 180,000 in number, employ approximately 4-million people, practically all of whom receive the annual wage.

Public School System Pays Yearly Wage

In addition to a flat annual salary, with vacations with pay, the public service offers the governmental employee benefit systems and retirement pensions generous enough to constitute additional security in the cases of teachers, policemen and firemen.

There are 964,000 teachers in the public school system, the colleges, and universities of the nation.

As a general rule, the public school teacher is supposed to work but forty hours a week, five days a week with certain holidays excepted so that the hours of labor are approximately 1,200 a year. As a general rule, civil service protection or permanent tenure of office is available in all the larger school systems of the country with pension systems applicable sometimes at a given age limit.

In many of the larger school systems of the country automatic salary increases are available between minimum and maximum limits. The opportunity to complement the salaries by additional work in the long summer vacation is generally utilized.

Industrial Executives Get Annual Wage

The living annual wage is found outside the Federal Government and outside the state, municipal and local governments to a remarkable extent. Of the 400,000 industrial corporations in America the annual salary covers literally thousands in the service of our giants of industry and, in the smaller manufacturing plant, these may be limited to three or four individuals. It is, however, safe to say that there are at least five for each industrial corporations, or a total of 2-million executives, receiving annual salaries from industry.

Not only the Federal Government with its 940,000 odd employes; the state, municipal and local governments with 4-million employes; the industrial corporations with 2-million employes pay the annual living wage, but there is another group which never fails, as a group, to give the security of a straight salary to its workers. That is the banking group. In the 15,400 banks in the country there is certainly a minimum of 75,000 individuals receiving annual salaries in the category of a living wage.

In all the fields mentioned, we are content to leave the figure most conservative in the assertion that there are a minimum of 7-million persons in America who already know the security of the living annual wage. In this appraisal we are not interested in arriving at any ideal statistical figure, but we are interested *in establishing the fact that the living annual wage is not a fantastic dream of something to be wished, but rather a practical established plan in our economy.*

Principle Can Be Applied in Many Fields

For this reason we have not gone into the various fields which can be explored as, for example, the railroads and utilities together with the many commercial concerns of the nation, all of which will yield hundreds of thousands of additional names with straight annual salaries certainly within the category of the living annual wage. Nor do we refine the study as it could be refined by the analysis not only of the living annual wage but of those added protections of security in "vacations with pay," "sick benefits," "pension systems," and like complements to the wage itself.

The entire premise on which this article is written is simply this: the living annual wage as espoused by Father Coughlin over the years, and incorporated as the second principle of SOCIAL JUSTICE, is a fundamental economic principle.

There are, as we've said, some 50-million on the "gainfully employed" lists of the nation. Now there are, let us say, 10-million unemployed; and additional 10-million in the field of agriculture. That leaves at present some 30-million at work. Of these 30-million, at least 25 per cent receive, today, the living annual wage, which is *denied to the primary producers of wealth.* This created wealth is undistributed to the workers.

In the light of the living wage agriculture, of course, should be paid on the cost-of-production basis and not on the wage basis. The clerks of the nation are universally underpaid. Yet there are 6-million of these in our commercial establishments and they should be given the living annual wage. The servants of America are notoriously underpaid. This does not refer to many in the great homes of the rich, but to the servant class comprising approximately 2,400,000.

Were the living annual wage to be extended to the millions gainfully employed who do not receive it today, the prosperity which would result will absorb every employable now idle in the nation.

The second principle of social justice should be restated by the followers of SOCIAL JUSTICE in the light of their own community facts and SOCIAL JUSTICE would welcome the contributions of leaders from village, township, county, municipality as to the tremendously important subject, namely: *Who does, and who does not, receive the annual living wage in your community?*

An Editorial

FOR A GOOD many years Father Coughlin advocated his second principle of social justice, namely, the *living, annual wage.*

Perhaps, no man in America has applied the Gospel Parable of the Vineyard as forcefully and courageously as has Father Coughlin.

The owner of the vineyard, we recall, hired his laborers at the third, the sixth, the ninth and, finally, at the eleventh hour, continued to hire labor.

The reason that so much labor was necessary was because the crop was great.

Under the goodness of God, the vines were heavily laden, but as the hours of the day passed and workman after workman appeared in the market place so that the master asked, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?"

The historic answer applies to nearly twelve million workers in America today, for the answer was, *"Because no man hath hired us!"*

In the parable of the vineyard it takes Father Coughlin to explain the obvious. When the day's work was done every man received the same pay, namely, the "penny" of Biblical days. When some complained, the master remarked, "Is thine eye evil because I am good?"

The man who worked but one hour was paid the same as the man that bore the burden of the heat of the entire day. As Father Coughlin has so often explained, the man was paid the penny (or day's wage), though he worked only an hour, because he was a man. The vines were heavily laden and the crop could afford a just wage for the laborer. The lessons of that parable had been largely lost to the people until Leo XIII and Pius XI wrote their two magnificent encyclicals in defense of labor, namely, *"Rerum Novarum"* and *"Quadragesimo Anno."*

MONEY

Facts You Should Know

State Banking

IN 1935, the National Union for Social Justice sponsored the *Nye-Sweeney Bill* to create a Bank of the United States. This bill was presented as an amendment to the *Banking Act of 1935* by the Honorable Gerald P. Nye from the floor of the United States Senate and debated for many hours. It received eleven votes: The first eleven votes ever to be cast in a century and a half for a sound monetary and banking system.

In the campaign of 1936 large space advertisements were purchased in the leading newspapers of the nation by the opponents of the Honorable William Lemke, candidate for the Presidency of the United States on a third party ticket. In this particular propaganda an attack was made upon the state-owned Bank of North Dakota on the grounds that it was a financial failure.

The State Bank of North Dakota was organized in 1919 after a bitter private bank battle in opposition to it. Now comes the information that in its last fiscal year, namely, the period from September 1, 1938, to September, 1939, the State Bank of North Dakota earned a net profit of $323,360.37!

The bank is a $2-million bank, earning a net profit of 16.17 per cent.

* * *

Among the forty-eight states the Bank of North Dakota is the only state-owned and operated banking institution. As a $2-million bank, it is the largest financial institution between the twin cities of Minneapolis-St. Paul and the Pacific Coast.

The profit showing of the Bank of North Dakota in the last fiscal year is not abnormal. In the previous year, namely, 1937-38, the Bank showed a net profit of 17.97 per cent or $421,-149.01.

The State Bank of North Dakota accepts the deposits of the people as does any other bank. It is different than any other bank in the sense that it is dedicated primarily to the interests of the people of the State of North Dakota. For example, during the last year it bought a million dollars of North Dakota serial bonds for payment and cancellation before the bonds were due. By this action in anticipating the frightful burden of interest it saved the people of the State the enormous total of $386,-117.50 which would have accrued during the normal life of these bonds.

Nor is this anything new or novel in the history of the Bank of North Dakota. The bank manager, Mr. Frank A. Vogel, states that during the past six years the bank has retired $15,430,000 of bonds, saving a net, in future interest which would normally be paid, $7,196,207.

* * *

The original $2-million capital has grown to $2,800,000, including $500,-378 of net undivided profits.

The municipalities, counties, townships, villages and school districts deposit their temporary surplus funds with the bank. These public funds amount at present to approximately $6,400,000, which are re-invested by the Bank with the political subdivisions of North Dakota.

There are some 3,600 State Legislators in America. These 3,600 statesmen have the opportunity of studying the Bank of North Dakota and introducing into any of the several forty-seven states a like bill paralleling the *State Bank Bill for North Dakota* and serving their people as the statesmanship of North Dakota has served its people.

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Some Lessons From the English Guilds

Labor, Capital Shared Social and Economic Responsibility in Middle Ages

By LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the fifth in a new series of historical articles on the Medieval Guilds. This week's article summarizes some contributions of the guilds to present day society.

SIR WILLIAM ASHLEY, the great economic historian of England, was cited as a reference for some of the material in our last article on the Work of the English Guilds. It is only fair to say that Dr. Ashley is in total disagreement with some of the thoughts presented, particularly with respect to the downfall of the guilds.

Dr. Ashley properly states that the *Statute of Edward VI* "neither abolished nor dissolved nor destroyed the craft companies . . ." Dr. Ashley is right when he states that this *Statute* left all their craft powers intact, except insofar as religious usages were concerned.

"It did not 'confiscate the whole property of the craft gilds,' but only such part of it as were actually devoted to the maintenance of priests and to obits and lights. It did not touch the revenues devoted to 'the maintaining of decayed members of the gild, the education of their children, the portioning of their daughters, or the giving of pittances to their widows.' Whether praised or condemned, the act must be recognized to be simply what it professed to be: the confiscation of revenues used for specific religious purposes; and in their action in this respect the 'rapacious courtiers of Edward VI' certainly had the support of a considerable part of the town population."

In succeeding paragraphs Dr. Ashley points out that there was no violent break in the continuity of craft development, "that the old gild organization continued to exist in the towns and in most industries, and that when and where it passed away, its death was due to slowly-acting economic causes, and not to the *Act of 1547* . . ."

Separate Crafts Also Formed Guilds

The great historian, Ashley, seems in disagreement with our last article on the guilds. Trained historian that he is, he refuses to permit the single act of 1547 to be interpreted as terminating the lives of the guilds. History simply does not work that way. The events following that single act, however, we contend, undermined the guilds to the extent that, lacking the religious sanction, they became victims to the philosophy of the day.

It is extremely important to note that in the latter part of the 16th century and throughout the 17th century the tendency was to combine the craft units irrespective of vocations.

In the rise and growth of new towns it came to be the prevailing fact that there were not enough of any one vocation to constitute a successful guild and, consequently, a strong guild would take within its membership all artisans, or in larger cities a few guilds would be composed of all the artisans.

Ashley gives the example from York where the Merchants, Grocers, Mercers and Apothecaries were incorporated into one company. Nor was this new to guild history. As early as 1480, the Mercers and Goldsmiths of Shrewsbury were united. In 1536, the Goldsmiths, Plumbers, Glaziers, Pewterers, and Painters of Newcastle belonged to one company. This was eleven years before the proclamation of Edward VI.

The point that should be made is that the true historian of the guilds does not find his historic facts neatly arranged to fit any thesis he may wish to use. Side by side with strong individual crafts, powerful enough to have their individual guild hall, chapel and alms-house, there existed groups of crafts entirely separate in trade, united into one guild by the sheer economic necessities of the situation.

Guild Artisans Became Great Middle Class

The English guilds rose spontaneously at a time when the national government was weak. They rose as the finest example of self-regulation that has occurred in world history. They had no leaders whose names come down through the centuries. They had no organization charts to map out a course of action which, if followed, might be destined to give glorious results.

The guild picture is that of poor workingmen banding together economically in self-interest under spiritual leadership to learn well the economic teachings of the Church; to learn the simple, elemental rules of morality surrounding an honest day's work. They combined the economic and the social phases of life with its religious phase. They sought out a patron saint and dedicated the simple labors in a work-a-day world to the protection of that saint They protected the consumer as they did themselves, the producers. Out of initial poverty and under the practice of the corporal and spiritual works of mercy, they prospered.

The whole guild artisan class of England grew to be an opulent middle class that successfully broke down the last vestiges of feudalism. They gave to the world wise laws and standards in the field of production and they protected, we repeat, the consumer in the quality of the goods produced.

The day came when the government superceded the guilds and passed such acts as the *"Law of Apprentices"* which, as a Statute, made every apprentice work for seven years. This was an attempt to regain the quality which the guilds had imposed upon themselves.

Guilds Set Pattern for Christian Unions

There is much for the modern day to learn from these guilds, fundamental in the scheme of things, as both great Popes, Leo XIII and Pius XI have pointed out. Unions of Christian workmen are a crying need today and, as the Bishops of America have written in their memorable *Pastoral Letter*, there is still much in the guild system to be conserved.

Were Christian workmen to unite in unions of their own and were they to study, as did the guild members of old, the truths of religion, much could be accomplished.

They should have their own halls. They should have their own meetings in these halls They should have their chapels. In their chapels, they should re-enact the guild plays of old, the "mystery" plays They should study the social problems of the day in the light of the inspired contributions of their chaplains. They should bring into the American factory an idealism which would be distinguished from the materialistic concepts which permeate every phase of our life.

What an example the old guilds present and what social opportunities in visiting the sick, in corporately bearing the burden of burying the dead, of providing for the welfare of the widow and orphan of the workman who has died, of having masses said for the soul of that workman.

What opportunity there is today to again practice, in guild form, one workman toward his fellow workman, the corporate and spiritual works of mercy.

Some Contributions of the Guilds

Some of the American newspapers have taken the *Pastoral Letter* of the Bishops in respect to the guilds most unkindly. They reiterate the age-old falsity that the Church "is not progressive" and that, in the present instance, the Bishops are "looking backward and turning the tide of time back to the Middle Ages."

Of course, these ages are the "ages of darkness," but only for minds that are still in darkness on their history.

In a brief summary, let us see what the guilds possessed which is of value in the present day:

1. In the materialistic or economic phases the guilds were responsible for not only standards of weights and measures, but also for the character of the goods produced. That which was attempted under the famous *National Recovery Act* was accomplished by the medieval guilds. Unlike the N.R.A., however, the standards set up were set up by the craftsmen themselves while, under the N.R.A., invariably the dominant monopolistic interests within an industry were called upon to write the codes.

In setting up standards of quality for the goods produced the medieval craftsmen eliminated the cheap, the shoddy and the false supplying in their place the sound, the worthy and the true.

Today, aside from foodstuffs, the goods which enter the homes of the poor are generally unprotected by standards of quality in either material or workmanship.

Stressed Interdependence of Capital and Labor

2. The guilds solved the question of capital and labor by merging the capitalist into a laborer and the laborer into a capitalist. Never were truer words spoken than those words of Leo XIII, *"Labor cannot do without capital and capital cannot do without labor."*

In the medieval guilds, as we have said, the capital employed was very small and the master artisan worked himself the whole day through. On the other hand, the apprentice looked forward to the day when he would succeed the master and be, himself, the capitalist.

In the present day, the fundamental principle of such a system could be secured only through profit sharing on the one hand or by the medium of a saving wage and stock ownership on the part of the workmen.

3. The hours of labor were regulated and by such regulation production was controlled. The average eight hour day was common in the Middle Ages. Yet, it was an ideal to be accomplished at the beginning of the present century. There was no work on the Sunday in the Middle Ages. There was no work on a Feastday. There was no work on the Saturday or on the day preceding the Feastday after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

These are not details. These are fundamental lessons for our present civilization.

Living, Annual Wage Was a Reality

4. The living, annual, saving wage was a reality. The apprentice of the medieval ages became the journeyman and as such worked industriously. Yet the price at which he worked or his wages were fair wages. They enabled him to set himself up as a master artisan.

The artisan class of England became the opulent middle class. No such promise is held out to the workingman of America.

5. So much for what the guilds contributed in the economic field. Yet it was in the social field that the economic contributions were far outdistanced. As Thomas B. McCauley wrote in *"Horatius"*: "The Romans were my brothers in the brave days of yore," so we can really state that the workingmen lived like brothers in the Middle Ages.

Today, death is an economic tragedy in the family of practically every workman in America. There are no savings which they set aside for the frightful costs of death. In the Middle Ages sickness, accident and death were met by a brotherly co-operation which knows no parallel today.

Insurance can never take the place in a workingman's home of the corporate responsibility for the anticipated or unanticipated burdens of disaster. Yet not only in the crises of life but following through beyond those crises, the workmen of the Middles Ages corporately supported the widow and the orphan of deceased workingmen and added to the theoretical benefits of insurance the practical day to day aid to the families of the stricken.

The truth was that corporate and spiritual works of mercy were practiced through the guild system.

6. Finally, in the religious phases of the guilds, came those sanctions which are largely gone from our civilization. The religious drama is found today at Oberammergau. The religious drama of the Middle Ages was practiced by every craft or combination of crafts.

Under the guild system the chaplain of the workingmen was attached to each guild in the larger cities. The chapel of the workmen was part and parcel of a guild hall.

Today comes the news that the elections will be held in the General Motors Plants of several states in which 125,000 workingmen will participate. In the guild days craftsmen would meet in their own guild halls. They heard Mass in their own chapels. That evening they might be preparing and rehearsing a drama to be given on their patron saint's day. They would be invoking the blessing of God and the patron saint. That evening they might have a business meeting for the election of their representatives, their governors, or wardens, but there was no bargaining with capital for all would some day be capitalists, master artisans.

Today labor stands almost abandoned, left almost alone in the field of harsh and sheer economies. Then, labor stood side by side with capital, joined by the three-fold bond of economic, social and religious mutual welfare.

There is much in the medieval guilds that could be applied today in the economic and social and religious phases of the workingmen's lives.

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From the Tower

(Continued from Page 3)

Following are some striking quotations from Bertrand Russell's writings as compiled by *International News Service*:

From Russell's book, *"Education and the Modern World"*:

"If it (Russian communism) conquers the world, as it may do, it will solve most of the major evils of our time. On these grounds, in spite of reservations, it deserves support."

From Russell's book, *"What I Believe"*:

"God and immortality, the central dogmas of the Christian religion, find no support in science" . . . "But for my part I cannot see any ground for either."

From Russell's book, *"Education and the Modern World"*:

"I am sure that university life would be better, both intellectually and morally, if most university students had temporary childless marriages.

"This would afford a solution of the sexual urge neither restless nor surreptitious, neither mercenary nor casual, and of such a nature that it need not take up time which ought to be given to work."

From Russell's book, *"Marriage and Morals"*:

"For my part, while I am quite convinced that companionate marriage would be a step in the right direction, and would do a great deal of good, I do not think that it goes far enough.

"I think that all sex relations which do not involve children should be regarded as a purely private affair, and that if a man and a woman choose to live together without having children that should be no one's business but their own."

From Russell's book, *"Education and the Good Life"*:

"Relations involving children should be permanent if possible, but should not necessarily on that account be exclusive."

VI

ON MARCH 11, 1940, the British government announced certain drastic regulations affecting countries trading with England and demanded that purchases made in England by these countries must be paid in United States dollars. It is evident this is one of the most detrimental war measures against the interest of the United States ever inaugurated by a foreign power. In effect it makes England the master of international commerce and at the expense of the United States. By this regulation, England deals a most severe blow to our world markets and trade, and in effect makes these markets available only to the United States with the consent of England.

'NORTHERN LIGHTS'

—From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

This destructive blow at American foreign trade could be quickly overcome if the United States Congress will demand that the Secretary of Treasury immediately adopt suitable retaliatory measures so as to offset this strangling of American commerce. This could easily be done by the United States demanding that foreign countries pay us in British sterling for American purchases.

VII

THE MUSSOLINI-HITLER Brennero Conference may be regarded as the greatest diplomatic event since the outbreak of the war. It clearly indicates that, economically, politically and militarily, Italy stands alongside Germany despite Britain's best efforts to win the favor of Il Duce. Moreover, observers are now inclined to believe that the European war will be confined to its present limits for some months, at least.

In no manner is the conclusion warranted that the Italians, Germans and Russians are identified ideologically as a result of this conference or as a result of any commercial arrangements which may ensue between Moscow and Rome.

One must recognize that the European nations are engaged in a struggle for self-preservation. This primeval law oftentimes necessitates alliances and operations which, devoid of the circumstances surrounding them, are subject to criticism. Economic self-preservation makes strange bedfellows.

And so it is among nations. When they are struggling for existence; when prices, goods and other circumstances are of vital concern the same principle holds good for them as it does for individuals.

For more than 100 years Britain and France combined to control the small nations of Europe by means of economic pressure. The Mussolini-Hitler conference is a sign of the times, indicating that the imperial control is fast disappearing.

COMMENT

Signs of an Awakening

IN AN ADDRESS that sparkled and crackled with wit and humor, the Very Reverend Robert I. Gannon, S.J., President of Fordham University, told the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at their annual dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Saturday, March 16th, of "a new swarm abroad in the land" who "call themselves liberals, all in a spirit of good clean fun, of course, just as Hitler calls himself a Socialist—being almost as social as he is democratic."

Father Gannon described the aims of the "liberals" thus:

"What they want is not so much our money as our children. They want our schools and our colleges. They want the key positions in our civil service.

"They want control of relief and all the special agencies and they are getting what they want. Later, they hope, when they have the youth of the nation in their power, to eliminate all religion and all morality that does not conform to their peculiar ideology."

The uproarious acclaim that greeted Father Gannon's every word indicates an awakening of the honest American to the threat from the machinations of the so-called "liberals." Too long have substantial citizens remained silent and inactive while attack after attack has been made upon their rights and their liberties. The tide is slowly turning. Men now are speaking out their honest convictions. There is now the glimmering of hope that public opinion will be sufficiently aroused to stave off from American institutions this threat from the new "liberalism" by returning control of the forces of government to honest Americans.

' ' '

Jablonower, Gerson, Russell, et al

IN THE SAME address, Father Gannon paid his respects to the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York for their appointment of Bertrand Russell to a professorship in the College of the City of New York, as well as to the high-handed, illegal appointment of Joseph Jablonower as examiner for the Board of Education, recently outlawed by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and to the appointment of Communists to key positions in the city administration. Said Father Gannon:

"Not content to slip a knife between the ribs of an eminent educator, who isn't enough like themselves, and inter his remains under flattering resolutions, they must slap decency in the mouth by an appointment that for sheer effrontery and contempt of the taxpayers has not been equalled since the days of Boss Tweed.

"Our enemies," he said, could be depended on "to overplay their hand through greed."

He left the "liberals" to the care of Christian womanhood which he symbolized in a description of Ireland's women to whom he paid high tribute. "Liberalism" will cease to threaten America when the good women of America realize that their children, their homes, their schools and colleges are being undermined. The dawn of that day seems not too far distant. God speed its coming!

' ' '

Liberty and Security

ON THE SAME occasion, former Governor Alfred E. Smith, in a trenchant speech, praised the ideal of liberty over that of security. Every Irishman wants liberty, the former Governor remarked, and "Given that, he will find his own security." Comparing the security of the Russian and German people with the liberty of the American people, Mr. Smith warned against the promise of security that would end in the loss of liberty. What he might have added is that, once liberty has been bartered for security under dictatorship, even the security is quickly taken away. Russia and Germany are the examples. First, the dictators cajoled their people with the promise of security until they became well-fed slaves. Then they took their food away. Now they have neither liberty nor security and they are rationed or starving. America's lesson is to beware the Totalitarian Santa Claus who will become the thief, first of liberty and then of security.

' ' '

Riot on Fifth Avenue

IN THE SHADOW of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Friday, March 15th, there took place what the New York *Journal-American* calls "one of the worst street disorders in New York since the taxicab riots in 1934, at the outset of Mayor LaGuardia's administration." As the *Journal-American* describes the incident: "Leftist pickets and police slugged each other with fists and banner staffs today in a furious ten minute riot outside the French Consulate, in Rockefeller Center at Fifth Avenue and 49th st. . . Traffic on Fifth Avenue at the noon hour was completely paralyzed by the melee . . ."

The demonstration was staged in protest against a decree by the French government that Spanish refugees in France mostly fighters and sympathizers with the lost "Loyalist" cause, must leave France.

On another occasion a similar disturbance was caused at the same spot by a crowd of "Loyalist" sympathizers demanding the lifting of the Spanish Embargo.

On still another occasion, Times Square was invaded by a group making the same demand to the confusion of traffic.

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The Story of the Resurrection

Because of the wide interest in Father Coughlin's presentation of the Easter story in his Sunday broadcast, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents a more extensive quotation than usual. The complete text of the Easter broadcast may be had by writing directly to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Michigan.

IT IS PROPER for us to consider Saints Matthew, Mark, Luke and John as four historians as well as Evangelists. The four of them define the date of Christ's Resurrection as the first day of the Jewish week following the Feast of the Passover. As far as we can ascertain, this would be equivalent on our calendars to Sunday, April 9th, A. D. 30. They stress the point that the Resurrection occurred early in the morning. They do not assert that any one of Christ's friends was present at the actual Resurrection. They begin their account by stating that a group of Galilean women who were devoted to Our Lord during His public life, set out early Sunday morning to complete the process of embalming Christ's corpse, which was forbidden them to do on the Sabbath Day.

The Evangelists give us the names of most of these ladies. They were Mary Magdalen, Mary the mother of James the Less, Salome and Joanna. As these ladies were nearing the place where Christ had been entombed, they thought of the heavy stone which they had seen set against the entrance of the Lord's last resting place. "And they said one to another: Who shall roll us back the stone from the door of the sepulchre?"

Of two things, evidently, these ladies were not aware. First, they did not know that the Jewish authorities had set guards at the sepulchre and placed seals on its stone door; and, second, they did not think of the possibility of the Savior's Resurrection.

* * *

An Angel Appeared Following Earthquake

Great was their amazement, therefore, when, having approached the tomb, they perceived that the stone already had been rolled aside. St. Matthew furnishes some information about what happened before these ladies arrived at the sepulchre. He informs us that there was a violent earthquake in the neighborhood; that an angel descended visibly from heaven; that this angel, disregarding both the soldiers and the Roman seal, rolled back the stone; that the angel's face shone like lightning and his garments were white as snow; and that the soldiers on duty were so terrified that they fell to the ground unconscious.

* * *

But let us return to these devoted ladies and recount their experience. When they arrived, the soldiers had gone. Cautiously they entered the sepulchre and "found not the body of the Lord Jesus," as St. Luke tells us. But they did find an angel sitting on the right side clothed in a long white garment. Overcome with fear, they could not speak. The angel said to them, however: "Be not affrighted. You seek Jesus of Nazareth. Who was crucified. Why seek you the living with the dead? He is not here, for He is risen, as He said. Come and see the place where the Lord was laid. Remember how He spoke unto you, when He was yet in Galilee, saying: *The Son of Man must be delivered into the hands of sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again.*"

It appears singularly strange that these ladies, among Christ's best friends, should seek the Savior's corpse in a tomb after He had predicted that He would rise from the dead on the third day. It seems stranger that they were prepared to embalm this corpse and bind Christ's limbs in long linen cloths when they had been forewarned of the resurrection. These good ladies were not incredulous; they were either forgetful or could not comprehend the utter magnitude of the miracle which had been prophesied. Thus, the angel politely reminds them of Christ's predictions concerning His death and His triumph over the tomb.

When the reality of this fulfilled prophecy finally was appreciated by the friends of Christ, the angel then said to them: "Go quickly, tell His disciples and Peter that He is risen and that He goeth before you into Galilee. There you shall see Him as He told you."

As we recollect, previous to His death, the Lord had arranged a rendezvous with His disciples in Galilee following the resurrection. It was not in Judea but in Galilee that Jesus had begun His sacred ministry. It was there where He lived happily with His disciples. It was in this locality, abounding in sweet memories, where He planned to impart His final instructions.

Friends Slow to Believe Miracle

Now Mary Magdalen, who came to the sepulchre with this group of ladies, did not remain with them, nor did she hear what the angel spoke to them. It is recorded that as soon as she saw that the tomb was opened, she did not pause even to glance within it, but ran back and said to Peter and John: "They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid Him." These words inform us that Mary did not even surmise that Christ had risen from the dead. She simply supposed that the Master's corpse had been carried off sacrilegiously by His enemies.

When Peter and John heard Mary's report, they set out speedily to verify it. St. John himself unfolds for us the immediate events which happened. For a while Peter and John ran side by side. John, the more agile, soon outdistanced the older Peter and reached the sepulcher first. Without actually entering the tomb, John leaned forward and saw, carefully spread on the ground, the linens in which Christ's dead body had been wrapped. At length, Peter joined him. Together they resolutely entered the empty burial chamber. They observed that not only were the limb and torso bandages neatly folded, but that the shroud, or the head-covering, was also carefully set aside in another part of the tomb.

These details indicated that the sepulcher had not been the object of violence, as Mary Magdalen surmised; for malefactors or enemies would not have treated these linens so respectfully. Conscious of this, we are told that John saw and believed. With these cryptic words the fourth Evangelist closes his account. As he himself candidly admits, until that moment neither he, St. John, nor his fellow Apostles understood that it was necessary, according to the Scriptures, that Christ should rise physically from the dead. The possibility of such a miracle as actually performed by Christ was beyond their powers of comprehension.

Christ Appeared First to Magdalen

The above account briefly describes the events which transpired at the tomb on Easter morning.

The second question which I proposed was this: How many appearances, according to the Gospel, did Christ make to his friends immediately following His resurrection from the dead?

Following the incidents just described, events occurred in quick succession. By repeated appearances to His friends, Jesus proved the undeniable reality of His resurrection. Some of these apparitions took place in the morning of Sunday, April 9, A. D. 30 in the vicinity of the sepulcher; others in the evening of that same day on the road to Emmaus and in the Cenacle; another, eight days later, again in the Cenacle; then came the appearances in Galilee, and, lastly, the one on Ascension Day. I shall content myself with specifying the appearances Christ made to His friends, as recorded in the Gospel narratives, on Easter Sunday, the day following the feast of the Passover.

Saint Mark, the second Evangelist, informs us that our Lord "appeared first to Mary Magdalen." However, it is left to Saint John to tell us the story of this apparition. According to him, the fourth Evangelist, Mary Magdalen returned to the empty sepulcher after Peter and John had left and remained at the entrance weeping. At length she looked into the tomb. There she beheld two angels clothed in white. One was sitting on the spot where the Savior's head had lain. The other, where His feet had rested when His body was placed on the slab. In kindly tones one of the angels spoke to her. He said, "Woman, why weepest thou?" Mary was so distracted as a result of her grief that she not only forgot Christ's prophecy of raising Himself from the dead, but failed to remark that the two persons confronting her were angels. So she said, in answer to their question: "Because they have taken away my Lord; and I know not where they have laid Him."

At this juncture she arose. Turning around she saw a stately Person standing near by, but failed to recognize Him.

This stately Person repeated the angel's question, saying: "Woman, why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou?" By this second question — "Whom seekest thou?"—the Person showed Mary that He knew the cause of her sorrow. Still distressed and preoccupied, Mary supposed that the Stranger was one of the gardeners employed on the estate of Joseph of Arimathea. Addressing Him in terms of politeness, she said: "If thou hast taken Him hence, tell me where thou hast laid Him; and I will take Him away."

Love Rewarded by Miracle

Poor Mary! She still clings to her original supposition that Christ's body was stolen! Poor Mary! She speaks as though she alone could carry away the Savior's body and bury it elsewhere! However, we must remember that love does not calculate. Love will attempt anything.

At these words the Stranger speaks. He utters one simple word—the word *"Mary!"*

That word went straight to the Magdalen's heart. Now all was clear. In a thrill of emotion she answers Him back, speaking the one word, *"Rabboni."* That was enough; for that word unveils her whole soul with its faith, its love and its joy.

Then Mary Magdalen, probably, knelt at the Saviour's feet to kiss them. But the Master said to her: *"Do not touch Me, for I am not yet ascended to My Father. But go to My brethren and say to them: I ascend to My Father and your Father, to My God and your God."*

Women of Galilee Meet Risen Christ

We left the other Galilean women on the way to Jerusalem. When they withdrew from the sepulcher their feeling was one of fright and joy. Under the excitement and stress of this double emotion, they ran. At first their distress of mind was so great that they did not wish to tell the Apostles anything of what they had seen and heard. But upon second thought, they set forward to convey the good news to Peter and his associates. Of a sudden, they saw Jesus in front of them. Probably, He greeted them with the usual Jewish salutation of *"Peace be to you."* Imagine how their hearts were filled with gladness; for they recognized Him! Coming up to Him, they kissed His feet. He said to them: *"Fear not; go tell My brethren that they go into Galilee; there they shall see Me."*

Suddenly He disappeared from their sight by the power of the new properties of His risen body.

When these good ladies reported to the Apostles the words both of the angels and of Jesus Himself, their statement was received as nonsense and their testimony was no more acceptable than was Mary Magdalen's. "These words seemed to them as idle tales; and they did not believe them," so we are informed.

The Apostles did not understand Christ's prophecy relative to the resurrection. There was no precedent for it. Although they had seen Christ raise Lazarus, the Widow of Naim's son, and the daughter of Jairus, yet they had never heard of, let alone witnessed, any person raising himself from the dead. The miracle of the resurrection from the dead was simply beyond their comprehension at the moment.

* * *

May I pause for a moment to take up the thread of the Gospel narrative—a thread which leads to the empty sepulcher and the hall of the Sanhedrin? We are told what happened to the guards who were stationed by the Jewish authorities to guard the tomb. When the soldiers came back to their senses and overcame the fright that had been caused by the apparition of the angels, they sent some of their number to the chief priests to report the supernatural phenomenon which had taken place before their very eyes. Immediately the chief priests convened a full session of the Great Council to deliberate on the important development which inflicted so humiliating a defeat upon them just when they were congratulating themselves over their complete triumph over Jesus.

Tomb Guards Paid to Give False Story

The result of the Sanhedrin's deliberation was that they should at

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once—and by the use of money, of course, — secure the silence of the soldiers just as previously they had purchased Judas' complicity. Thus, to the soldiers of the guard they gave a large sum of money, with this instruction which climaxes their perfidy. According to the Scriptures we read the following: "Say you: His disciples came by night and stole Him away when we were asleep. And if the governor shall hear of this we will persuade him and secure you."

The Roman soldiers agreed to stand by this lie. In doing so, they were accusing themselves of a grievous neglect of duty which might cost them their lives. But the greed for money and the chief priests' promises to fix up this matter with Pilate, should the affair reach his ears, induced them to accept this shameful bargain. So, at once, they began to circulate the report that Christ's body had been taken away. The Sanhedrin, we are told by Saint Justin, even took pains to send out propagandists to spread the lie abroad amongst the Jewish communities far off. But listen to Saint Augustine's logic. He says: "If the soldiers were asleep, what could they have seen? If they saw nothing, what is the value of their testimony?"

Indeed, they who circulate lying propaganda about Christ and His disciples eventually are caught in the trap of their own devisals. Their money has been spent in vain!

Walks With Disciples on Road to Emmaus

And now we come to the third apparition Christ made on the first Easter Sunday. The preceding apparitions took place in the morning and in the vicinity of the sepulcher. The incident of the apparition of Christ to the disciples who were walking towards the little town of Emmaus occurred in the late afternoon of the same day. Unfortunately, we do not know the exact location of this lost town. Some say it was located eighteen miles from Jerusalem on the road to Jaffa. Others maintain that it was a village six or seven miles outside Jerusalem.

However, the Gospel story tells us that two of the Savior's disciples were on their way from Jerusalem to Emmaus on the afternoon of Sunday, April 9, A. D. 30—the Sunday within the Paschal octave. One of the young men was named Cleophas. The second gentleman is not identified. However, as they walked along they were discussing the distressful events which occurred during the previous week.

As they were engaged in conversation Jesus came up to them from behind. For a few moments He walked beside them in silence. It is important to know that these gentlemen did not recognize Jesus. First of all, they, like the Apostles, did not comprehend Christ's prophecy of raising Himself from the dead in its full meaning. Second, while recognizing a similarity of appearance between Christ and the Person walking at their side, their reason did not let them identify the two characters; for never in the history of mankind, as far as they knew, had a person raised himself from the dead.

But presently Jesus turned to the gentlemen and inquired: *"What are these discourses that you hold one with another as you walk and are sad?"* Cleophas answered in tones of surprise: "Thou art indeed the only stranger come to Jerusalem who has not known the things that have been done there in these days." Christ's triumphal entrance into Jerusalem, His driving the money changers from the temple, His confusing the Scribes, Pharisees, Sadducees and high priests, His arrest, the events of Good Friday, culminating with the crucifixion — these incidents had thrown the whole city into a state of widespread excitement. It seemed impossible that this Stranger walking at their side and coming from the direction of Jerusalem was not acquainted with what had happened.

"What things?" asked the Savior, encouraging the young men to speak to Him more openly.

Jesus Listens to Young Men's Debate

And the young men answering, said: "Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, Who was a Prophet, mighty in word and work before God and all the people; and how our chief priests and princes delivered Him to be condemned to death and crucified Him. But we hoped that it was He that should have redeemed Israel; and now besides all this, today is the third day since these things were done. Yea, and certain women also of our company affrighted us, who before it was light, were at the sepulcher, and not finding His body, came, saying that they had also seen a vision of angels who say that He is alive. And some of our people went to the sepulcher, and found it so as the women had said, but Him they found not."

In these words we read distress, perplexity and sadness. Evidently the two gentlemen were not persuaded that Christ is God; evidently they are not convinced that He rose from the dead, despite the testimony of the ladies. Nevertheless, their love for the Savior is ardent, their loyalty unshaken.

The tragic words with which they conclude this portion of their conversations will never be forgotten: "But Him they found not."

Jesus did not interrupt their account.

When Cleophas and his companion finished speaking, Jesus said to them: *"O, foolish and slow of heart to believe in all things which the prophets have spoken! Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and so to enter into His glory?"*

After all, these young men were only disciples. They were not Apostles. Even the Apostles had failed to understand the necessity for Christ's humiliation and suffering; even they did not fully appreciate the meaning of Christ's kingdom; even they did not comprehend the full depths of Christ's statement: *"Destroy this Temple* (meaning the temple of His Body) *and in three days I will build it up again."*

Savior Expounds Story of Messias

Indeed, it was current among the people of Judea and Galilee that a Messias was to come. Unfortunately, the majority of Christ's followers identified a Messias with one whose kingdom would be of this world. Therefore, hoping to clarify these errors, Jesus begins to converse with Cleophas and his companion on the subject of the Messianic prophecies. He begins with the *Book of Moses,* at the beginning of the Bible; He refers to various prophets; and He draws the attention of the two gentlemen to what had been foretold regarding Christ. Possibly He recites for them the fifty-third chapter of *Isaias,* which details prophetically the passion of Christ; possibly He reminds them of the final prophecy spoken in the hall of judgment—the one to which I referred above about destroying this temple and in three days building it up again.

And so the trio moved on towards Emmaus. They were about to part company when one of the gentlemen said: "Stay with us, because it is towards evening, and the day is now far spent." Whether or not these young men were residents of Emmaus, the fact is they invited Christ to spend the night with them, either at their home or at the public inn. The Master accepted their invitation. He sat down at the table with them. When the meal was served, Christ took a loaf of bread; blessed it, broke it between His fingers; and gave a piece to each of the disciples. At that moment, the Scripture says, "their eyes were opened" and they recognized that their companion was Jesus.

Suddenly, He disappeared, as in the preceding apparitions, by virtue of the powers of His resurrected body.

* * *

When these two overjoyed gentlemen somewhat recovered their poise, they began speaking to each other. One said: "Was not our heart burning within us whilst He spoke in the way, and opened to us the Scriptures?" The more they spoke, the more imperative it was, it seemed, for them to return to Jerusalem. Although night had fallen, they did not hesitate to set out promptly for the Holy City, so eager were they to have the Apostles share the great truth that they had just witnessed. Retracing their steps to Jerusalem, they proceeded to the place where the Apostles were gathered. The Scripture says "they found the eleven gathered together, and those that were with them . . . " Immediately, upon entering the room, imagine their surprise when one of the Apostles announced to them that the Lord had risen. The news had arrived before them. They were told: "The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon," meaning Peter.

Then they, in turn, related what had happened on the road to Emmaus. They told how they recognized Jesus only when He broke bread.

St. Mark tells us that their account at first was received with some doubt; but the hesitation did not last long, because the Savior Himself suddenly appeared in the midst of the gathering.

Christ Appears Before the Apostles

There He stood before the group! At last, what reason could not comprehend in the abstract was now made manifest in the concrete. The Apostles saw and were convinced. Christ is risen! The one boast that He had made to His assembled persecutors in the hall of judgment has been fulfilled, namely, *"Destroy this Temple, and in three days I will build it up again."*

St. Luke and St. John, in the Gospels which bear their names, recount the scene in detail; St. Mark makes only a brief reference to it.

* * *

Permit me to dwell for a moment on this apparition of Christ to the assembled group in the late evening of the first Easter Sunday. As you understand, following Christ's Resurrection from the dead, His sacred Body took no account of material obstacles. Suddenly, He was present in the room, notwithstanding the fact that the doors had been carefully locked because, now that the Savior's tomb seemed to have been violated, the disciples feared that the Sanhedrin's wrath would fall upon them, as the Scripture informs us.

"Peace be to you!" were the first words the Master spoke. *"It is I,"* He continued, *"fear not,"* He added; for He read in the disciples' faces the signs of fright which filled their souls. In fact, they thought that they were in the presence of a ghost.

Reassuring them, Christ said: *"Why are you troubled, and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? See My hands and feet, that it is I, Myself. Handle and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as you see Me to have."*

Human Incredulity Is Slow to Accept

Is it possible for us, twenty centuries hence, to appreciate this scene? There are these frightened men, trembling and blanched. In the dim candle-light, there suddenly appears Christ in their midst, though the doors were locked. Then comes His gentle voice. In the shadows the disciples stand or sit like statues. Christ begins to move amongst them. *"See My hands and feel them,"* said He. Yes, He asks them to handle His hands. Cautiously, one by one, they look upon those dear hands which still bore the marks of the cruel nails. They grasp those hands—the same hands that were lifted in benediction; the same hands that had given bread to the hungry.

Little by little, the disciples felt more at ease. The sense of touch afforded more assurance than did the sense of sight or the sense of hearing. Yet, even in the face of this decisive truth, there was hesitation upon the part of many who, a few moments before, had believed the apparitions of Christ to Simon Peter and to the two gentlemen from Emmaus.

St. Luke remarks, as would a psychologist, that their very joy helped to make them incredulous. They were so happy at seeing their beloved Master alive, that they scarcely dared to trust their eyes and hands. In fact, the Evangelists all emphasized the slowness with which the Apostles and other disciples were convinced of the Savior's resurrection. Although Christ upbraided them for their incredulity, yet this was the first time in the history of the world that a person had raised himself from the dead. In fact, their slowness in believing had its advantages; for we, twenty centuries removed from this group, are thankful that the closest friends of Jesus Christ did not rush to any conclusions—we who must be content with believing their unprejudiced testimony. Had they been overly credulous, they might have been suspected of allowing themselves to be misled by illusions, of permitting their imaginations to play tricks with them. Their reluctance to believe and their willingness to accept the factuality of the miracle of the Resurrection only when forced to yield after having handled the Risen Christ, makes them competent and irrefutable witnesses of the great fact on which the credibility of all the Gospels exist.

The story of the Resurrection is old. It is apt to grow older and more obscure in a world prone to underestimate the importance of the empty tomb. Like Thomas, the doubting Apostle, we have listened year after year to the testimony of our pastors, to the witnessing of our parents relative to Christ's Resurrection. But more and more we find ourselves inclined to say: "Unless we can put our finger into the holes made by the blunt nails and place our hand upon the wound caused by the sharp spear, we will not believe; rather we are willing to go on living in doubt as did Thomas."

If we do not believe in the Resurrected Christ can we honestly continue believing in the Sanhedrin who conspired against Him, in the Pilates and Herods who failed to protect Him, in the Annases and Caiphases who clamored for His death, in the Barabbases who were preferred before Him?

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Letters

(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)

Is England Democratic?

TO THE EDITOR:

Only by examining the status of democracy in England herself, during the peaceful years and months preceding the outbreak of war, can we arrive at a just verdict on the crying question, "How democratic is England?"

Democracy today implies the election of men by the people to represent them, make their laws and guard their well being. To this end Congresses and Parliaments have been formed to give voice to the people's will. It is in these assemblies, be they called congresses or parliaments, that we find the essence of democracy.

Like the American Congress, the English Parliament is bicameral. The upper house, the House of Lords, is not elective, but hereditary. Its membership is not amenable to public control, is not subject to popular will, but is above and beyond all discipline. The House of Lords is not democratic. This statement cannot be challenged.

If England's leadership is democratic it must be found in the House of Commons, where the members are elected to their office. A searching study of the composition of the Conservative party, the majority party of Commons, has just been made in a recently published book, *"England's Money Lords"* by Simon Haxey. The information is post-Munich, yet prewar, and changes in the membership of the Commons up to the present day are negligible.

The revelations of this book are astounding to an American who has always believed that the English House of Commons was the citadel of the English common man. Without any hysteria, the author, an Englishman, shows the House of Commons to be a "rich man's club." He shows how nominations to Commons by the Conservative party are determined by wealth and pedigree. He traces the business conections of the Conservative M.P.'s and strongly condemns the practice of these rich men who sit in Commons and award fat government contracts to their companies. He scores the great number of M.P.'s who are directors, former directors and related to the owners of great industries, banks, etc., and who are deaf to the protests of the English people at the excesses of the great monopolies.

With a wealth of detail the author discloses the intimate connection between the peerage and commons in which no less than 145 of the Conservative M.P.'s are related to the great ruling families and to one another. This is called the "cousinhood" of the House of Commons. The author points out how additions to the peerage are drawn from the richest members of Commons, thus further strengthening the "cousinhood" and expanding the "sacred circle of the great grandmotherhood." He shows how all the actions of the Conservative party in Commons are governed by the self interest of the rich and titled men who hold seats therein.

The Commons, the people's house, has among its members, peers, heirs of peers, relatives by blood and marriage to peers, and many baronets, knights and gentry, not to mention the rich.

An inescapable conclusion after reading this book is that the House of Commons represents the cream of the cream of one class, the wealthy, but does not represent the people.

Raymond L. Connelly
St. Paul, Minn.

We Can Oppose With Charity

TO THE EDITOR:

I should like to answer the letter in your March 11th paper on *"Young America is Right."*

I don't think this young American knows what God would mean for us to do to be "charitable to our enemies." I think God would greatly approve of your courage to oppose them as you are, and even more so. I think God would believe we hated our enemies if we did not oppose them for the principles they uphold. If every true American and believer of Almighty God would stand up now and declare himself in the face of his enemies, and uphold what is right we would be certain that God would be with us.

May God give you even more strength and courage to fight in your noble cause.

Gilbert Niebauer
Fairview, Pa.

Too Much Control?

TO THE EDITOR:

If there must be a United Europe, then let it unite against England and let the rest of the world go with it so England's control over the world is for once broken. She has no right to control all the paying straits, nor a right to control the sea.

She preaches "Self-determination of nations," while she herself crushes the world; let her free India and Ireland as a good example for other nations.

England used to control the colonies with her sword; today she controls us with the pen and her money system. Communism will die, just like "Ku Klux Klan"—when wrongs are righted.

When England has no more power than other nations, the world will be at peace.

F. A. Tonnies
Albers, Ill.

Puppet of Mars

TO THE EDITOR:

In SOCIAL JUSTICE Weekly, March 4, 1940, there is a timely, truthful, forceful, sincere and masterly article entitled thus: *"War Propaganda Repeating 1914-17."*

On the publication of the aforementioned article I do congratulate you most enthusiastically and sincerely. Indeed, I'd like to see this article sent directly to every member of Congress; also that it be enlarged, framed and put in the most conspicuous places throughout this nation.

Today, our beloved country is deluged with foreign propagandists, foreign propaganda, foreign agents, etc. What is this all about anyway? Briefly, it's here with a fierce desire and aim to propagandize the United States again into the European war. Mars' puppets want the present European war enlarged and expanded. Already they've called it, "World War No. 2."

Today, in the American press (except in few instances) it's impossible for a correspondent to have his communications in defense of America and against foreign propaganda published. Yet foreign propaganda is published "a plenty." This, I regard as a real danger and menace to the United States peace, security, etc. It should be combatted by Americans organized strongly throughout this nation.

Daily the United States goes deeper into the quicksands of European feud and war. In the event that victory perched on the Allies' arms again, shall we experience a repetition of World War No. 1? Shall United States again be at a peace table in a most shameful, inglorious and dishonorable role? Shall our public debt be increased excessively and dangerously? Shall the taxes, cost of living, etc., be skyrocketed so high that our existence shall be a living hell? Shall our numerous unsolved problems be increased, aggravated and intensified by United States as an armed combatant in Europe? Shall war debt-defaulting nations of World War No. 1 put over the following again in the future? Uncle Sam is now Shylock demanding his pound of flesh because he has lost his soul in gold pots.

The costly lessons and experiences of the World War No. 1 should make us Americans wiser and not be mere dupes for the schemes of imperialistic internationalists.

War for us over there means severe regimentation as they cry: "Done to win the war." As I see it, severe regimentation here means the end of American democracy and the establishment of dictatorship.

America as a beacon light for suffering humanity, peace, justice, morality, etc., is a better America than as a mere puppet of Mars and the war mad nations of Europe.

Joseph Thomas Mahoney
Newport, R. I.

Poland Is Never Lost! This Is Her Fifth Partition

TO THE EDITOR:

If some of your correspondents studied history more carefully and from less biased point of view they would have discovered that the so-called culture of Poland extended far beyond the walls of Warsaw. For example, that history records the defeat of the Mohammedan hordes of Turkey, who came as far west as Vienna in 1683. If that battle had been lost by the Europeans, it is not unlikely that today the Western world would be followers of Mahomet, whose disciples "convert" with the sword. The momentous date of the preservation of Christianity and Western culture was September 12, 1683. The man who won that battle, the man who routed the Turks under the battered walls of Vienna, was a Pole, John Sobieski, who was also John the Third, King of Poland. The Western world, the world of our present day culture, the Christian world, therefore, owes Poland and Sobieski a debt it can never repay.

Today, through the unholy alliance of Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, Poland, a Christian country, now lies under the heel of the enemy—because she had no Sobieski. The latter not only saved Austria and France from the "infidel" Turk, but he, on that great day, also liberated Hungary from the Turk. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* says of that pivotal battle: "That great act was the last noble reflex of the great crusading impulse of the Middles Ages; it was an unique service rendered in the old chivalrous spirit by one nation (Poland) to another in an age of Machiavellian diplomacy and growing national selfishness. It won Poland offers of friendship from all of the great powers, but its positive gains for Poland proved little."

Half of Sobieski's life was engaged in fighting the Turks and the Prussian Hohenzollerns. Poland, by a strange repetition of history, has again today been confronted by the same enemies out of Prussia and out of Asia. Poland has not only been mighty in war, but she has been mighty in peace. In literature, music, sculpture, painting and scientific and philosophical inquiry her spirit has never been at ebb-tide. She has poured into the treasure house of Western culture from the Fifteenth Century onward a constant stream of learning and beauty. In the arts the Poles have been through the "Golden Age," the "Romantic Age," and the "Age of Realism," but the Pole is essentially romantic.

In all that he touches in the creative sphere there is imagination—a superabundant, overflowing imagination. In the realm of science, if Poland had given to the world no other name but the Columbus of the Cosmos, Copernicus, that would be glory enough for any people. In music, the immortal Chopin shines in the firmament with Beethoven, Bach and Mozart. And it was Madame Sklodowska Curie, with her great work in the field of radium, that added another great name to the Polish Pantheon.

President Roosevelt on Pulaski Day in 1931, paid this superb tribute to the country, that gave to the world Copernicus, Chopin, Madames Curie and Majeska, Paderewski, De Reszkes and Sienkiewicz, and which now lies crushed under the heel of Nazi-Communism: "In the epic struggle of the human race to govern itself, Poland for centuries has been the champion of freedom. Through stress and storm, whether her sun shone brightly or suffered long through temporary eclipse, she has ever fought to hold aloft the torch of human liberty."

This is the fifth partition of Poland. Like the fabled Phoenix, she has always risen from the ashes of political slavery. Poland will rise again. She can be defeated, but conquered, never!

Stanley Brya
Minneapolis, Minn.

Gold Not an 'Asset'

TO THE EDITOR:

We have quite a number of cotton warehouses down South and I have asked the owners of these warehouses if they ever list the cotton stored under their roofs as ASSETS of theirs. Their answer was, "Why no! Do you think we are crazy?"

Well, Mr. Morgenthau must be crazy or something. For I notice that on Feb. 10, 1940 he listed as ASSETS —Gold $18,015,507,251. And then on Feb. 8 the Federal Reserve "Agent" had listed "Gold Certificates on Hand and Due from U.S. Treasury"—all payable to bearer in gold—and naturally deductible from Morgenthau's sum—$15,619,619,000. Why, that only leaves for the taxpayers and their Government just $2,395,888,251 in that terribly precious metal, GOLD. And if I remember rightly this balance is much less than when we confiscated all gold from private citizens in 1933.

We all admit that the Federal Reserve Banks are not Government institutions; they are private institutions. The U.S. Treasury is only A WAREHOUSE for somebody else's gold; it does not hold the claim check or receipt for that commodity. And yet we hear eloquent smoke-screeners shouting "We have" and "We hold" 60 per cent of the gold in the world and "our gold."

R. E. Braddy
Dublin, Ga.

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TWO WEEKS TO $15,000 IN PRIZES

Plus a Few More Days to Win Special Prize of $200.00 Cash

The final or "Home-Stretch" period of the great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest opens on April 2. The Contest will close with its final announcement on Monday, April 15.

Contestants are reminded of that portion of Rule 2 which reads: "Candidates must make a cash report during each of the final two weeks of the Contest."

This rule should be observed. It means that at least one cash report must be made during each of the final two weeks. Candidates who fail to do this will be disqualified. In a great competition such as this, the rules, and all of them, must be obeyed so that there will be fairness for all participants.

THEY ALL MUST GO

GRAND PRIZE -	$2,995.00
Cadillac 72, Fleetwood Body	
Second Prize - - -	2,245.00
Chrysler Crown Imperial, 4-Door, 5-Pass.	
Third Prize - - -	1,483.00
Lincoln-Zephyr, V-12, 4-Door	
Fourth Prize - - -	1,440.00
La Salle 52 Special, 4-Door	
Fifth Prize - - -	1,152.00
Pontiac 4-Door Sedan	
Sixth Prize - - - -	985.00
De Soto Custom, 4-Door	
Seventh Prize - -	805.00
Plymouth De Luxe, 4-Door Sedan	
Eighth Prize - - -	777.00
Ford Tudor De Luxe Sedan	
Ninth Prize (Cash)	500.00
100 Grand Cash Prizes	1,618.00
27 Special Cash Prizes	1,000.00
Total of Awards	$15,000.00

SCHEDULE OF REGULAR VOTES

On Prepaid Subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE

Subscriptions	Votes
6 months ($1.50)	4,000
1 year ($3.00)	10,000
2 years ($6.00)	30,000

The above are Regular Votes and will maintain the same values throughout the Contest. A special club bonus of 100,000 EXTRA votes will be allowed on each $15.00 worth of subscriptions turned in.

On each new subscription (2-years, 1-year), the following bonuses will be allowed:

25,000 EXTRA votes from March 19 to April 1; 20,000 EXTRA votes during the final period, April 2 to April 15.

Extra or Bonus Votes are issued only after the conclusion of the Contest.

Address All Contest Mail to

Contest Manager, Social Justice

Royal Oak, Mich.

Every hour that passes is now bringing the great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest closer to a whirlwind finish.

All Contestants are showing fresh spurts of activity so as to receive credit for 25,000 Extra Bonus Votes on all business turned in at or before Midnight of Monday, April 1, which marks the end of the Third or "Close-In" Period.

Surely, this is anybody's race. There is no Contestant who can feel that he or she has piled up a sufficient vote to insure winning the Grand Prize Cadillac, the Second Prize Chrysler Imperial, the Third Prize Lincoln-Zephyr, or any of the remaining five cars. And then, of course, on top of these leading prizes, there are 106 cash prizes to be given away FREE to runners-up.

Contestants who have been lagging a bit behind or holding back their cash turn-ins are coming to new life in grand fashion. The last days of the Contest—it closes on April 15—will bring some pretty sharp surprises.

A lot of "dark horses" are going to develop before the last votes are in. Right up to today it can safely be said that any Contestant can win with a sufficient amount of work.

These last days are the time for plenty of leg-work and telephoning. The wallops put in during the last two weeks can well mean the difference betwen wondrous succss and the lack of it.

These are the days when friends must "press forward" and help Contestants. All readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE are asked to renew their own subscriptions and to help those in the Contest to obtain new adherents to the magazine and the cause for which it is fighting.

Remember that Midnight of Monday, April 1, brings the close of the Third or "Close-In" Period. There is a Special Cash prize of $200.00 for the Contestant who turns in the largest sum of NEW subscription money for the period from March 19 to April 1.

Not a single dollar of business turned in BEFORE March 19 applies on this Special Prize. Therefore, it is just as easy, if not easier, for a new Contestant to win this $200.00 as for a person who has been longer in the Contest. And, of course, all business turned in during that period goes towards winning the Grand Prize or any other award at the end of the Contest.

Also please bear in mind that April 1 is the LAST DAY a new Contestant can enter. There is still time for you to come in and win. You can enter by using the Nomination Blank on this page or by wiring your entrance to the Contest Manager.

Within a few weeks eight cars—prizes totalling $15,000.00 will be distributed to winners? Will your name be on the list?

$200.00 to Win by April 1, 1940

Two Hundred Dollars in cold cash by Midnight of Monday, April 1. That's what you can win as a Special Prize—over and above the Grand Prizes.

Whether you have been in the Contest for some time, or enter right today, you can win this Special Prize. It will be given to the Contestant who turns in the largest amount of NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY during the "Close-In" Period—March 19 until Midnight of Monday, April 1.

Remember, you can enter the Contest today by wire or by sending in your Nomination Blank, and you have as good an opportunity to win this Special Prize of $200.00 in cash as any person in the competition, regardless of the time of entrance. Here's the reason: NOT A DOLLAR OF BUSINESS TURNED IN BEFORE MARCH 19 WILL COUNT FOR THIS SPECIAL PRIZE. The prize will be awarded strictly on the basis of business—NEW SUBSCRIPTION MONEY—turned in during the "Close-In" Period, March 19 to Midnight of Monday, April 1.

Also bear in mind: April 1 at Midnight your opportunity to enter the great "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest will expire forever.

It could mean fortune to you—so ENTER while there is yet time.

Last Hour Chance to Use These

"Start Off" SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

(Good for 20,000 Votes)

Return this Coupon to the Contest Manager with your first yearly subscription payment ($3.00), either old or new, and you will receive 20,000 votes, in addition to the votes allowed on Regular Vote Schedule.

Name of Subscriber _____

Address _____

City or Town _____

State _____

(Your own subscription or renewal will count)

NEW SUB. _____ OLD SUB. _____

This coupon, accompanied by the Nomination Blank and your first yearly subscription, will start you in the great Contest with 25,000 Votes, plus the Regular Votes on the subscription, as shown in the Regular Vote Schedule. Only one of these coupons will be credited to a Contestant.

NOMINATION BLANK

(Good for 5,000 Votes)

_____ 1940

Contest Manager, SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Please enter my name as a Contestant in the "FORWARD AMERICA" Contest. I understand this Blank filled out and sent in will entitle me to 5,000 Votes and that my first yearly subscription, old or new, will entitle me to 20,000 Votes.

My Name is _____

My Address is _____

City or Town _____ *State* _____

(You may nominate yourself or any other person)

ONLY ONE OF THESE COUPONS WILL BE CREDITED TO A CONTESTANT

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The Rectory Is Talking About Gardens

HELLO FOLKS:

Well, last week I hadta get after my sekretary 'n this week she hadta get after me t' make me settul down t' business. I guess I'm jus' annuther victum uv th' ol-time spring fever. It sure seems good t' be able t' stick y're nose out th' door without havin' it frozen off. First thing y' know, we'll be havin' th' garden goin' again.

Campbell Brown's been busy checkin' over th' equipment 'n lookin' over all th' little plants they've got growin' in th' greenhouse, 'n even th' Boss is talkin' again 'bout th' wonderful specamuns he's gonna grow this year in his own private garden. I dunno—I'll wait 'n see. He'll hafta do a whole lot better this year 'fore I'll be impressed. Las' year all he did was a lotta talkin', but somebuddy else hadta do th' hoein' 'n the rakin' 'n th' diggin'.

Fr. Keating Better; But Mary Has a Fall

This year, though, maybe he will do better—we've got a priest with us now, takin' Father Keating's place, who really knows his stuff—at least he knows all th' fancy names uv all th' bushes 'n trees 'n flowers 'n they sure sound impressuve. He's got a fancy name himself. I still don't know what it is. To be on th' safe side, 'cause I don't know him real well yet, I jus' call him "Father." Maybe when we get better akwainted I can take th' liberty uv tellin' his name if I can pronounce it.

Speakin' uv Father Keating. 'Member I told ya las' week how sick he was? Well, he's comin' along fine. They say he's mighty cranky these days 'n wants t' get back on th' job 'n that's a sure sign that he'll be up 'n around, but he won't be able to do much uv ennything f'r a while.

* * *

Talkin' bout sickness 'n stuff—this place has th' Indian sign on it 'r somethin'. I'm gettin' kinda worried myself. Las' week I was out in my house in th' yard, 'n Mary, th' housekeeper came out t' see me 'n bring me my dinner. There was quite a bit uv ice in th' yard—in th' shady places, 'n Mary found one uv 'em 'n down she went like a ton uv briks. Golly, she nearly scared th' life outta me!

Who Can You Trust, These Days?

When she finally managed t' get up, boy she was in a bad way! She sprained her wrist 'n it swelled all up 'n got a hundred diffrunt colors. I guess she hurt herself pretty bad a cuppla other places too. Well, I felt awful sorry f'r her, I'm tellin' you. I'm mighty fond uv Mary. She's jus' like a mother t' me. But I found out later she was plannin' t' play a dirty trick on me that day, 'n her fall jus' goes t' prove that y' can't get away with it. D'y know what she'd cooked up? She was gonna give me a dose uv castor oil along with my dinner. Yep, she had it all mixed up in it. Well, when I found that out, I jus' thought t' myself, what's a dog gonna do ennyway? Who's he gonna trust? Even th' hand that feeds ya hasta be looked over mighty careful, these days.

Not only Mary, but th' Boss has been kinda curt with me lately. He says he doesn't wanna be bothered with me at mealtime enny more. He says he'd like t' eat in peace. Well, he's th' one that thought havin' me at his elbow ev'ry minute was cute 'n he's th' one that started feedin' me at th' table—I never asked f'r it, 'cause I didn't know things like that were done 'til I came here t' live. Now that I'm used t' all this attenshun 'n stuff, he changes th' rules on me. Maybe it's 'cause I'm losin' my figger, d'y' s'pose? Guess I'll hafta get out 'n do somethin' 'bout it. I can't be havin' Pete crowd me out 'cause he's a fine specimun uv a Great Dane.

Dear me, I've rattled on 'bout ev'rything under th' sun with nary a word 'bout business.

Well, folks, th' reports show that y'r doin' fine. I, as circulation manager f'r SOCIAL JUSTICE, have no complaint t' find with you. Jus' keep up th' good work 'n we'll go sailin' along like a kite.

Here's Mr. Schwartz again with that look in his eye. Guess I'd better say goodbye now.

See y' later.

—PAL

ON OUR WAY

By KATHLEEN NICHOLSON

A spell upon the earth is cast;
The sun and moon and blinking stars
Are all alert, and shadows vast
Stir threateningly in Mars:
Shackled, enslaved, is mankind sold
To hate, and hope of power and gold.

Lo, hosts of warriors ride the sky
Chained to the galley-planes,
To fight for unseen masters, high
Above earth's bounding mains:
Starved, humbled, other hosts await
In galling chains, disconsolate.

The world, enslaved by hate and greed
Fights blindly for the few,
Safe-hid in luxury camps, to wait
The power that will ensue:
Bought with the lies that murder truth;
Bought with the lives of Christian youth.

A spell has fallen on the world,
Spewed by the lords and hags of Hell,
Its vapor, heavily upcurled,
Dims eyes and minds that else were well:
All earth-folk—sooth—have drunk the dope
That kills the will and poisons hope.

The roar of distant guns, the snarl
Of millions far, who starve, yet burn,
Like Satan in the fiery marl,
To see the world to Hell return:
To lash the human masses back
Ten thousand years to chain and rack.

The darkness deepens to a night
That never on the earth again
May break in glowing dawns of light
To call up happy folks again:
Beneath the burden of men's sins
The doomed old ball to Chaos spins.

Lo, Mars, aflame with Hell-lit fires,
High blazes back of murk and cloud;
All evil deeds that war inspires
Above the winds are shrieking loud:
Will Christ again be sacrificed
In those for whom the devils diced?

Fr. Coughlin's Radio Stations

At the request of many persons interested in the Sunday broadcasts of Father Coughlin, renewed recently for another year, SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith reprints the list of stations over which the talks may be heard at 4 p.m. (E.S.T.), unless otherwise indicated.

ALBANY, N. Y.—WABY	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WCAO	4-5
BALTIMORE, MD.—WBAL	8-9
BRIDGETON, N. J.—WSNJ	4-5
BUFFALO, N. Y.—WGR	4-5
CINCINNATI, O.—WCKY	4-5
CLEVELAND, O.—WGAR	4-5
DES MOINES, IA.—WHO	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJR	4-5
DETROIT, MICH.—WJBK	7-8
ERIE, PA.—WLEU	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WHBY	4-5
GREEN BAY, WIS.—WTAQ	7-8
HAGERSTOWN, MD.—WJEJ	4-5
HAMMOND, IND.—WHIP	4-5
HARRISBURG, PA.—WKBO	8-9
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—WIBC	4-5
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—WKZO	4-5
LAWRENCE, KAS.—WREN	9-10
MADISON, WIS.—WIBA	4-5
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—KSTP	4-5
NEW ALBANY, IND.—WGRC	9:15-10:15
NEWARK, N. J.—WHBI	4-5
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—WTEL	Monday 7-8
PITTSBURGH, PA.—WJAS	4-5
READING, PA.—WRAW	4-5
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—WSAY	4-5
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—KFEQ	4-5
ST. LOUIS, MO.—WEW	4-5
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—WBAX	4-5
WORCESTER, MASS.—WORC	4-5
WOODSIDE, N. Y.—WWRL	9-10
AUGUSTA, ME.—WRDO	4-5
BANGOR, ME.—WLBZ	4-5
BOSTON, MASS.—WAAB	4-5
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—WICC	8-9
FALL RIVER, MASS.—WSAR	4-5
GREENFIELD, MASS.—WHAI	4-5
HARTFORD, CONN.—WTHT	4-5
LACONIA, N. H.—WLNH	4-5
LEWISTON, ME.—WCOU	4-5
MANCHESTER, N. H.—WFEA	4-5
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—WNBH	4-5
NEW LONDON, CONN.—WNLC	4-5
PITTSFIELD, MASS.—WBRK	4-5
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—WEAN	8-9
WATERBURY, CONN.—WATR	4-5

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to Pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."—Romans 15:30

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Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

Benefits: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

Obligation: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

Privileges: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

Fees: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed ..... dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name .....

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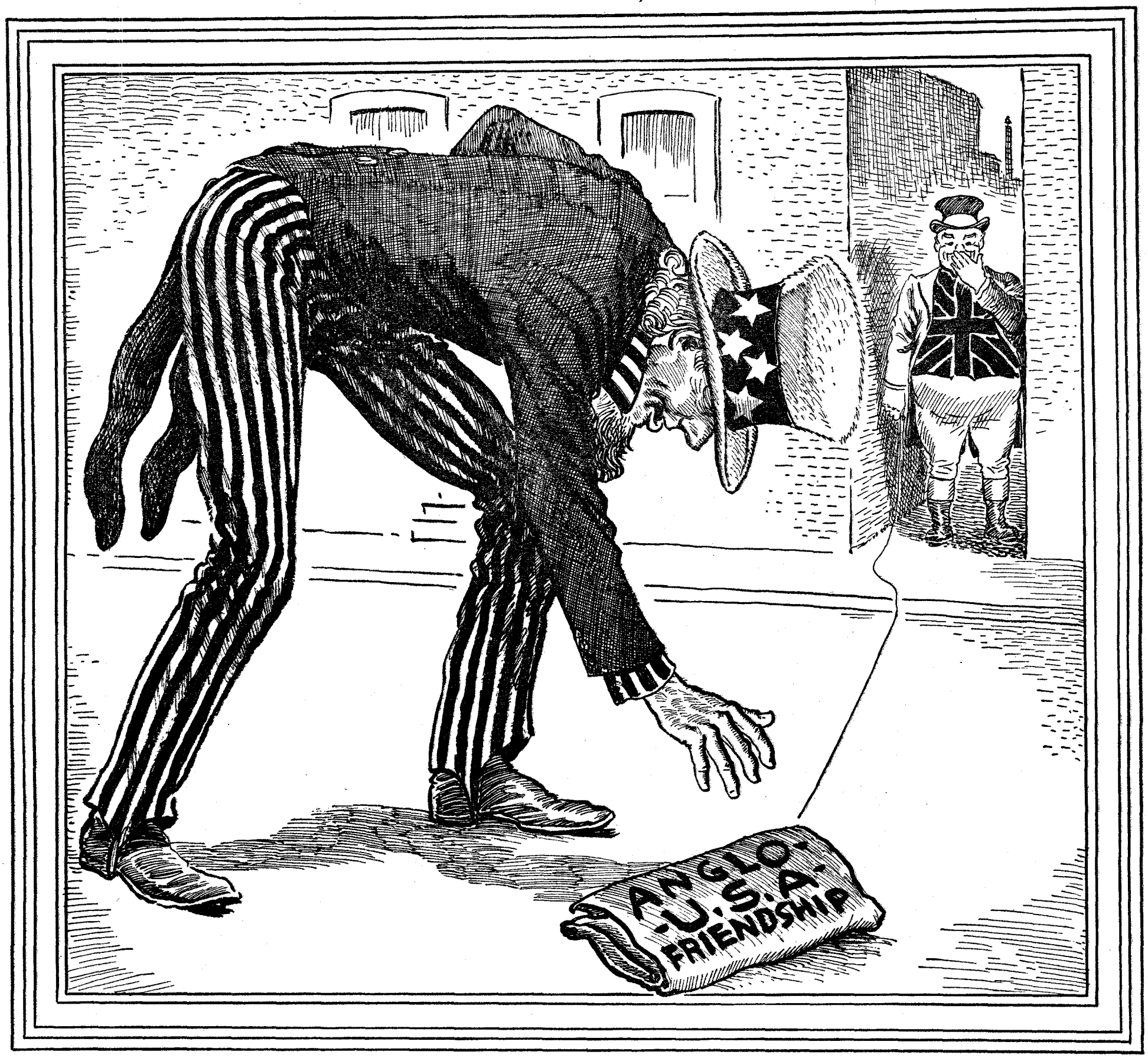

WHILE the Marleys, Lothians and Beaverbrooks are working on the good old heart of America, seeking to arouse sympathy for England in her sorry plight, it is well to keep in mind the "promising" propensities of dear old Albion's political leaders.

A few years ago they "promised" to relieve Ethiopia from pressure of Mussolini's legions. They hemmed, hawed and bah-Joved until the black empire was lodged in the Italian gullet and Emperor Haile Selassie became a wanderer over the face of Europe.

When Czecho-Slovakia was threatened by Hitler the English politicians roared in Downing Street and made many "promising" statements in Commons as to how they were going to put "the might of Britain" squarely behind the synthetic republic. Then came Munich —and the Czechs were forgotten.

Poland was next to rely upon British assurances. England and France were going to back up the Poles "with every resource." Within 18 days Poland disappeared from the map. Not a gun, airplane or soldier was sent to her aid.

Next to feel the British pat on the back and hear the "Go to it, old boy; we're with you to a man," were the Baltic States, Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia. The Russian bear hugged them all to its Red bosom while London merely looked on.

The case of Finland is typical of the worth of British promises. While native snows of the little republic were being crimsoned with Finnish and Russian blood, England and France were always just about to send help. It never came and the Finns were whipped. While their humbled delegates to Moscow were signing peace terms London and Paris announced they were prepared to send fifty thousand men. Except for thoughts of Finland's tragedy, it is to laugh.

From 1914 to 1918 Britain borrowed four and a half billion dollars from Americans and solemnly "promised" to repay with interest. They have consistently and insolently refused to pay principal or interest. In the days of peace they called the United States "Uncle Shylock" for suggesting repayment.

Peace is gone and the Empire trembles again under the shock of war. England's best "promisers" are among us once more, lecturing, writing, reminding us of the "traditional friendship" which should exist between the "two great Anglo-Saxon nations."

"When the devil was ill, the devil a saint would be.
When the devil got well, the devil a saint was he."

Britain fooled Uncle Sam once, and it was Britain's fault. If she repeats, it will be Uncle Sam's fault.

In order to continue his work, Father Coughlin needs the financial help of every SOCIAL JUSTICE reader. Thousands have voluntarily contributed to the Fund by which the weekly broadcasts are maintained.

If you have not yet helped, do so today with a donation of from $1 to $20. It will be deeply appreciated.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $_____ which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before April 1 and on or before May 1.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

HATCH TAKES POLITICS OUT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

NEW MEXICO SENATOR HELPS CARRY FEDERAL REFORM INTO STATES

IN THE DISTANT FUTURE, perhaps, Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico will be remembered best as the man who took politics out of Government employment, and left the worker politically free.

The *Hatch Act*, passed last year, limited political activity by Federal jobholders. It was a first and needed step toward termination of machine politics, patronage-manipulation and electoral coercion of those who make their living in the public service, under politicians.

The *Hatch Act*, as recently amended by the Senate, extends its provisions to state employes paid partially out of Federal funds.

Other Senate amendments to the *Hatch Act* limit campaign contributions by individuals to $5,000, and prohibit persons holding Government contracts from contributing to any political party, or any candidate's campaign. These worthy provisions await only the favorable vote of the House of Representatives before becoming law.

But there is more to Senator Hatch than the "no politics" bill that he authored, and that bears his name. Senator Hatch lives up to the honorary term, "the Gentleman from New Mexico." He has the name of being one of the most courteous men of the Senate, is commendably objective in his arguments, and carefully avoids the bitter business of personality-dealings.

Senator Hatch is found on the right side—the people's side—of most Senate battles. His voting record shows that only occasionally does he stray from the pathway of the commonweal. When he does, however, it is in a courageous manner born of conviction and his positive or negative vote is recorded. He does not seek to avoid a vote of record.

In one memorable instance, we believe, Senator Hatch was wrong. That was when he voted to entangle the United States in the affairs of Europe, by affiliating with the World Court. In many less memorable instances Senator Hatch has been "right," from the standpoint that his vote reflected the popular good.

Like other great liberals of the West, Senator Hatch has a high regard for the laborer and the farmer, and considers their interest as holding precedence over the interests of the corporation, the business bloc or the pressure group. He voted for the *Wagner Act*, various farm relief measures, the Soldier's bonus. He voted for the regulation of public utilities holding companies, for reform of the United States monetary system, and for municipal debt adjustment under a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Every great Senator has his great fight. Senator Hatch's great fight has been to take political manipulation out of Government employment. To all appearances he has won that fight.

He won it last year, and his success did not affect his Senatorial modesty. He will win a greater victory this year, in all likelihood. A Government service free of political coercion will stand to give him a vote of thanks richly deserved.

—*Harris & Ewing*

HON. CARL A. HATCH
U. S. Senator
from New Mexico

FATHER COUGHLIN'S COMMENT ON AFFAIRS
Appears Weekly in SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine

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